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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

The Shipping Report of yesterday announced no Arrival from Sea. The weather below is stated to have been so boisterous as to have prevented the Dawk Boat from communicating with the vessels at the New Anchorage and Saugor. As the wind was variable between S. S. E. and S. W. we may expect that it would enable the Ships at the head of the Bay to reach the entrance of the River, and may therefore soon hope to hear of some of the many long expected vessels from England. In the mean time we continue our usual course.

Brighton, April 8, 1822.—The erecting of the Iron Chain Pier for the convenience of the Steam-boats, will commence when the subscription has advanced to 7,000*l*. and it is nearly that sum already. The King gives 1,000*l*. A temporary wooden arch is put up at the south end of the Old Steine, where the work is to commence, merely to try its effect, and the appearance of it is very grand. The builder promises to finish the work in six months. The steam-boats are not only to go from hence to Dieppe, but to Havre also.

Mr. Kemp is wearied with itinerant preaching, and at the next election will again try his hand at politics. His friends are sanguine in his success to represent the town of Lewes.

Were it not for the occasional visits of the great folks from London, we should be quite unconscious that Royalty resided here. The sombre character of the Palace would induce one to conclude it was almost untenanted, especially during the evenings, when every glimmering of light seems to be excluded from the ardent gaze of those that promenade the Steine.

Sir Benjamin Bloomfield is still at the Pavillion, but not occupied in his usual employ. It was noticed at the Chapel Royal on Sunday, that the Marquess of Anglesea was rather particular in his attentions to Sir Benjamin. It did not strike us that the Sermon preached before his Majesty, by Dr. Pearson, was of the usual impressive character, for few men of the present day have obtained greater celebrity than this eminent divine. Perhaps we may be fastidious, but the *tout ensemble* of this Chapel has a more Theatrical effect than accords with its sublime intention. The Royal Pews, the Music, nay the whole establishment is, as we think dramatic.

The promenades and rides have been much frequented this day. All the *elegantes* of the place were on the West Cliff about three o'clock, although the North East wind, attended with occasional squalls, has not contributed to comfort. We have not heard that his Majesty intends giving an Easter Ball, upon the extensive scale of that which took place at the Pavillion last year.

It was odd enough to observe his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the great Captain of the age, on the Marine Parade on Sunday, driven by one of the boys, in a common pony chaise.—The Noble Duke was seated between two ladies.

A marriage is said to be upon the tapis between the son of a *Courtly* Marquess, and the daughter of the Cabinet Minister; who elaborated a reply to the madly and humane speech of a patriotic Nobleman, in favour of an Imperial Exile, now no more.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. D'Egville is likely to be engaged as Ballet-master at the Italian Opera-house. We know of but one other re-appointment in the management of that Theatre, which would insure to it the success and fashion so large a subscription is entitled to expect.

Perlet, the celebrated comic actor, from the Theatre Gymnase, in Paris, is shortly expected in London. Erers is going to give a series of French Plays in the large Concert Room, at the Opera-house. The arrangement of which is entirely left to Perlet.

That soul of whim and originality, Charles Mathews, accompanied by a Noble Lord of acknowledged taste, paid a visit during Passion-week to Stratford-upon-Avon, for the purpose of fixing upon a plot of ground on which to erect a monument to the memory of our beloved Shakspeare. New-place, where the Poet's house stood, is said to be fixed upon; and Chantry is the artist.

The CONSTITUTIONNEL of Saturday says, that the representation of *Œdipe* and *Vepres Siciliennes* has been prohibited, and that the comedians of the two theatres have been verbally requested not to play *Tartuffe* till further orders.

A few amateurs of the drama are getting up one or two French petite pieces, which they propose giving to their private friends at the English Opera House.

Retrenchment.—Nothing, as it seems to us, can be more unfeeling and unjust, than the system hitherto adopted with respect to official retrenchment and discharges. The weight of the suffering appears to be thrown almost entirely on those least capable of bearing it, and by whose privations the public can reap the least benefit. No man, we suppose, possessing a common portion of sense and humanity, will maintain, that while many persons are discharged from office, who held only one post, and who had nothing else to live upon, others should be retained in place, at high salaries, who actually hold one, two, and three, other situations of emolument. Nothing surely can be clearer, than that when the public exigencies require sacrifices, they should be enforced first from those who are best able to support them. But this, we learn, has been any thing but the system pursued. Men have been calmly dismissed into poverty; and one unfortunate gentleman absolutely took refuge in death; while patronized individuals,—pluralists,—men with borough and other influence, the very persons who should first have suffered,—are still kept on, in despite of reason and of humanity. We see some questions put in the MORNING CHRONICLE respecting a Victualing-office Commissioner, Mr. Hay, who appears to attend one hour a day for 800*l*. a-year—acts also as Private Secretary at the Admiralty to Lord Meville—and goes occasionally abroad, either for private pleasure or public pay!—Then again, that the Marquis Wellesley should make his son, Mr. Johnson, his Private Secretary, and even Comptroller of his Household as Viceroy, is not perhaps objectionable; but that this same young gentleman should at the same time hold the situation of Comptroller for Stamps, with a salary of 1200*l*. a-year, the duties of which, we are told, he performs by deputy,—is a mode of procedure which covers the Administration with utter disgrace. This situation was previously held by Mr. Trefusis, (the brother of Lord Clinton, a boroughmonger) who was removed, we are informed, to the

Excise, for the purpose of sliding this young man into a lucrative post, which he does not fill. Such is the Liverpool system of Economy!—of which, his suffering the Chairman of the Audit Board, Serj. Praed, to retire on his full salary; and Mr. Serjeant, a Commissioner in full health, to be superannuated at 800*l.* a year,—are two other delightful specimens. What good the old Audit Board did, (except to Ministers and their friends) we are yet to learn, as well as what the new is expected to perform. To this new Board, a brother of Lord Galloway, a Mr. Stewart succeeds as Chairman; and a cousin of Lord Liverpool, Col. Jenkinson, takes Mr. Serjeant's place. Would the two Officers first named have been removed with high salaries, had not Lords Liverpool and Galloway had relatives they wished to provide for at the public expense? Does the Mr. Larpet, also made a Commissioner of the Audit Board, hold the situation of Examiner of Plays under the Lord Chamberlain?—We repeat, that in these days of distress, while so many honourable men have lost and are losing their humble situations, it is a shameful abuse—indeed a high crime, that any man should be maintained in two or more offices, merely because he has borough or other patronage, or aristocratical connexions. But what decency or justice can be expected from a set of men, who could transport to Botany-Bay for life an innocent fellow-subject, merely because he had accidentally fallen into their hands, and was a Reformer? Until that foul deed is acknowledged and repaired, there is a “damned spot” in the national character, which nothing can whiten or obliterate.

Ministerial Shifts.—Some eminent City Bankers were on Monday sent for by the Earl of Liverpool. These Gentlemen (Mr. John Smith, of the House of Smith, Payne, and Smith; Mr. Roberts, of the House of Sir W. Curtis, Roberts and Co.; and Mr. Lloyd, of the House of Jones, Lloyd and Co.) accordingly repaired to Fife House; when the Earl of Liverpool, after advertising to the anxiety felt by the Government for the relief of the Agricultural Interest, requested to be favoured with their opinion,—whether an issue of Exchequer-bills, to the extent of five millions, and applied by Government as a loan to the Country Bankers, under regulations similar to those adopted in the issue of Bills for the relief of the Commercial distress, would enable the Country Bankers to advance money to the Farmers in the manner they had usually done, previous to the decline, in the value of Agricultural produce, so as to protect the Farmer from the consequence of a forced sale of his corn and live stock.—It is said that Earl was astounded at the answer, which was, that so far from there being any want of money in the hands of the Country Bankers, to be lent on adequate security, the Country Bankers were actually at a loss as to the mode of disposing of their unemployed capital; and that the London Bankers had been so incumbered with deposits from their country correspondents, that they had been obliged in all cases, to lower the rate of interest on their accounts, and, in some, to discontinue them altogether. Lord Liverpool therefore derived no encouragement from the Bankers, as to the utility of his project, and they parted—the Minister somewhat disappointed, and the Bankers not a little astonished at the profound darkness of the great man.

Spain.—The agitations in Spain, by the united efforts of internal serviles and foreign despotic Courts, have generally subsided. With a free press and a people gradually recovering from the miseries of arbitrary misrule, the hopes of the misplaced corruptionists must now be very low; and it only requires a steady watchfulness on the part of the Legislature, to keep them so. The extraordinary Cortes were dissolved on the 14th ult. on which occasion FERDINAND edified them with a Speech full of constitutional professions. The day before this Assembly separated, it came to a Resolution against the independence of the American Colonies, in direct contradiction to the Report of the Committee. This is the work of Count Toreno, whose crooked politics had been made manifest by his conduct in regard to the new Code, as exposed by Mr. Bentham's excellent *Letters* to the Count, just now published in England. This artful politician however appears to be well understood by his countrymen. The

other day, he narrowly escaped with his life from an indignant multitude in Madrid; and has been obliged to be constantly guarded since. Mr. Bentham's writings, which are exceedingly popular in the Peninsula—(his name is introduced in street-ballads sung about Madrid)—are said to have helped very much the general dislike of Toreno's suspicious behaviour; though with regard to the particular violence, so contrary to the whole spirit of Mr. Bentham's principles, we need hardly say, that eminent writer would be among the first to lament and condemn it.—Better things are hoped of the new Cortes, which was to be forthwith installed; the private meetings of the Members having evinced a temper and determination, that encouraged the public to expect the repeal of the recent anti-liberal acts.

Placemen.—The number of placemen who swelled the majority against the Repeal of the Salt Tax, is sixty-one.

Mr. Rennel's Orthodoxy.—The following Strictures, lately published by a Member of the Established Church, on the *orthodox* theory advanced by the Rev. T. Rennel in his attack on Mr. Lawrence, may not be unacceptable to our readers as connected with the present controversy respecting Materialism. They will at least shew that a little more moderation than he has yet displayed would scarcely have tarnished the fame of this doughty champion.

“Man, as we are now told by Mr. Rennel, has three lives, viz. the life of vegetation, the life of vilition, and the life of understanding. These are turned into three degrees distinct in themselves. I trust, however, that species are meant, as it savours rather strongly of materialism, to make the understanding a degree of material life; we shall therefore consider them as distinct species. We easily discern that the chief alteration that has been here made on Locke's System, consists in the sensitive soul being furnished with will. It is, however, besides made immaterial and mortal, so that, according to the Christian advocate, each man has two distinct species of immaterial beings in him, a mortal and an immortal being. It is not specified how this squares with Mr. Locke's notions of identity; indeed, never was the unity of the sentient principle more distinctly denied. But we are also told by Mr. Rennel, that while the plant is endowed with organic life alone, the animal enjoys the life of volition. ‘It is this,’ we are informed, ‘which gives it the power of voluntary motion, of sensation, perception, and of that sagacity which, though it may sometimes rise to a very high degree, is nevertheless totally distinct from the understanding in man.’ We have here to learn, either that ‘the understanding which constitutes the human soul’ has no will, and therefore no responsibility, since I suppose it cannot be contended that the soul is responsible for what it has not willed; or that every man is endowed with two wills, that of his understanding, and that of his life of volition. It must be an important, if not a pleasant speculation, for our Author to know which of his two wills is implicated in his faults, since, if he can contrive to fix them all on the principle of volition, which is mortal, his understanding will come well off. It deserves remark, that Mr. Locke was afraid that persons would fall into this very mistake, although he had distinctly shewn that intellect and will are only powers of the mind. ‘These powers of the mind,’ he says, ‘viz. of perceiving and preferring, are usually called by another name: and the ordinary way of speaking is, that the understanding and will are two faculties of the mind; a word proper enough, if it be used as all words should be, so as not to breed any confusion in men's thoughts by being supposed (as I suspect it has been) to stand for real beings in the soul that performed those actions of understanding and volition.’ But the whole of Mr. Rennel's theory seems hastily got up; for we have volition sometimes a power, sometimes an immaterial principle, while in general it is supposed to mean the act of willing. From all which I know not what inference to draw, unless it be that we are to believe the principle, that wills, the power to will, and the act of willing, to be all one and the same thing.”

Newspaper Chat.

Agreeable Reading.—Mr. Hogg, in his *Life*, tells us this anecdote of a man of Eskdalemuir. He had borrowed Bailey's Dictionary from his neighbour, and on returning it, the lender asked him what he thought of it. "Idionna ken, man," replied he, "I have read it all through, but canna say that I understand it; it is the most confused book that ever I saw in my life!"

King of Rome.—Captain Lockerby, in his voyage to Pulo-Penang, touched at St. Helena, where Mr. O'Connor related to him a conversation he had had with Madame Bertrand. That Lady stated, that soon before the death of Bonaparte, she asked him, "under whose protection he wished to leave his son?"—"I will leave my son under the protection of the French Army," was the reply. May not this have some affinity to the last words of the Emperor,—"Mon fils—aux armées," &c.

Beggars.—The arts of professional beggars are pretty much the same, we take it, all over the world; but we do not often meet with so lively a portrait of them as that drawn of those of the Morea by the author of *Anastasis* (Mr. Thomas Hope, it is understood.) They sally out of one district, it seems, annually, after seed time, and under chiefs proceed in bands in various directions. "According to his peculiar talent, each individual undertakes the heart-rending tale of mental woe, or the disgusting display of bodily suffering. His wife and children died of hunger by the road side, after being burnt out of house and home—or he has an incurable leprosy in every joint—or he is actually giving up the ghost for a morsel of food!—Among its members, a dislocated limb or a disgusting disease are esteemed peculiar blessings; an hereditary complaint is a sort of an estate, and if conspicuous, and such as to resist the officious remedies of the charitable, confers rank, and may be called a badge of nobility!"

Jeremy Bentham.—A letter has appeared in the *MORNING CHRONICLE*, addressed by Senhor Felgueiras, one of the Deputies to the Portuguese Cortes, to Jeremy Bentham, Esq. announcing the transmission to him, agreeably to a resolution of the Cortes, of the Journals of that patriotic Body, down to the last publication; and intimating that the succeeding numbers will be forwarded to him through the medium of the Portuguese Mission in London.—It is very gratifying thus to see honour rendered where it is most especially due.—Speaking of Legislation, in her "Considerations on the French Revolution," Madame de Stael observes, "a nextcellent work, entitled *Tactics of Deliberative Assemblies*, containing the ideas of Mr Bentham, an English lawyer of the most profound research, should be perpetually consulted by the Members of our Legislature."—Mad. de Stael, whom both the *EDINBURGH* and *QUARTERLY REVIEWS* unite to praise was only the echo of the general opinion entertained upon the Continent of our distinguished countryman.

Sir John Carr.—Though one of the Knights created by the Viceroy of Ireland subsequent to the Union, Sir John Carr's claim to the distinction rests also upon another basis, which is altogether solid, as will be seen by the following extract from the *London Gazette*:—"Whitehall, Sept. 15, 1810.—The King has been graciously pleased by warrant under his royal signet and sign Manual, to give and grant unto Sir John Carr, Knight, his royal licence and permission that he may, in compliance with the desire of his Majesty Ferdinand and the Fourth, King of the Two Sicilies, accept the rank and wear the insignia of a knight of the royal and military order of Constantine, conferred upon him by that Sovereign as a testimony of his royal regard and esteem:—and also to order that his Majesty's said concession and declaration be registered, together with the relative documents, in his College of Arms."

Dodd the Comedian.—Our right trusty and well-beloved ELIA, in an article in the last number of the *LONDON MAG.* tells the following anecdote:—"Dodd was a man of reading, and left at his death a choice collection of literature. I should judge him to have been a man of wit. I know one instance of an impromptu which no length of study could have bettered. My merry friend, Jem White, had seen him one evening in *Aguecheek*, and recognizing Dodd the next day in Fleet-Street, was irresistibly impelled to take off his hat, and salute him as the identical knight of the preceding evening, with a 'Save you, Sir Andrew.' Dodd, not at all disconcerted at this unusual address from a stranger, with a courteous half-rebuking wave of the hand, put him off with an 'Away Fool!'"

Self-destruction.—One of the most remarkable instances of deliberate self-destruction on record, is that of a Richard Smith, (we believe a printer) in the year 1732. Smith and his unhappy wife were discovered hanging in their lodgings within the Rules of the King's Bench Prison, and their infant child was lying dead in its cradle, having been shot!—Letters were found in the room, signed "Richard Smith and Bridget Smith,"—in which their act was justified in the most deliberate and unimpassioned manner. "They were satisfied (they said) that it was less cruel to take the child with them, than to leave her friendless in the world, exposed to ignorance and misery." They avowed "their entire belief in the existence of an Almighty Being, from the consideration of his wonderful works, those innumerable, celestial and glorious bodies with their wonderful order and harmony." And they were also convin-

ced "that he was good; not implacable; not like such wretches as men are; not taking delight in the miseries of his creatures. For the which reason (they add) we resign up our breaths unto him without any terrible apprehensions, submitting ourselves to those ways which in his goodness he shall please to appoint after death.—We also believe the existence of unbodied creatures, and think we have reason for that belief; although we do not pretend to know their way of subsisting. We are not ignorant of those laws made in *terrorem*; but leave the disposal of our bodies to the wisdom of the Coroner and his Jury—the thing being indifferent to us where they are laid." Smith was pronounced *felo de se*, and guilty of the murder of his child. His wife they declared a lunatic.—Poverty was the cause of the catastrophe.

EARL GREY AND FAMILY.—The House of Lord Grey (says Mad. de Stael) offers an example of those domestic virtues so rare elsewhere in the highest class. His wife, who lives only for him, is worthy, by her sentiments, of the honour that Heaven has allotted her in uniting her with such a man. Thirteen children, still young, are educated by their parents, and live with them, during eight months of the year, at their country-seat in the extremity of England, where they have hardly any other variety than their family circle and their habitual reading. I happened to be one evening in London, in this sanctuary of the most noble and affecting virtues: Lady Grey had the politeness to ask her daughters to play music; and four of these young persons, of angelic candour and grace, played duets on the harp and piano, with a harmony that was admirable, and that showed a great habit of practising together: their father listened to them with affecting sensibility. The virtues which he displays in his family afford a pledge of the purity of the vows that he makes for his country.—Consideration on the French Revolution.

Ecclesiastical Polity.—A correspondent (*RUSTICOLA*) writes, Sunday last the Abbey Church of Westminster was opened for divine service the first time since the repairs and alterations have taken place, and the regulations by no means such as to preposes any one in favour of clerical liberality. It is true the expense of seeing the monuments of the illustrious dead is considerably diminished, but in the name of decency and common sense, with what justice are the public denied a gratuitous admission to sculptures and trophies erected at their cost, the purpose of raising which can only be answered by general notice and daily inspection? Surely the infatuation must be hopeless that does not see that the falling fabric of the Church of England has need of every prop to support it, and that these restrictions are peculiarly invidious as contrasted with the liberality of the Dissenters. In the morning of the 24th I went to the Chapel of Mr. Belsham, a preacher, who has every claim to admiration from the calm dignity of his manner and the force and elegance of his style. The pew-keeper of this place of worship is forbid to receive any fee under penalty of forfeiting his situation by so doing. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster consist of twelve, who say annually about a thousand pounds worth of prayers each, much more to their own emolument than the advantage of religion; the accommodations as to seats, &c. are neither large nor convenient, and surely their splendid revenues might afford us the sight of the national monuments without taxing the pockets of their visitors. "They manage these things better in France;" and in England the day is not far distant when nurseries for idleness will be abolished and flagrant abuses will be reformed.

CANADIAN DEATH-SONG.

[The following production of the celebrated SCHILLER is taken from the *Spectimens of German Lyric Poets*, just published in a small volume beautifully printed, and embellished with several admirably wood cut prints:—]

SEATED on hissedgy mat,
See the honour'd dead;
All erect, as erst he sat
Ere his spirit fled.
Where is now his sturdy gripe?
Where his manhood's bloom?
Where the breath, that from his pipe
Puff'd the votive fume?
Where the eye, that o'er the plain
Mark'd the reindeer's way?
Sharper than the falcon's ken
Beam'd its piercing ray.
Where the leg, whose ample stride
Brush'd the drifted snow?
Fleet as stag, the woodland's pride,
Fleet as mountain roe.
Where the arm, whose peerless might
Bent the stubborn bow?
(Death has clos'd his eyes in night—)
Nerveless hangs it now?
Cease the plaint; he soars above,
Far from snow and hail;
Rambles o'er the shady grove,
Breathes the healthful gale.

On Hearing an almost-forgotten Song.

Oh! cease, and never sing again
 (Or not to me) that mournful strain;
 For round my heart its echoes roll'd
 All the pangs I felt of old:
 Waked the thought of prospects blighted,
 Friends too long, too well believed,
 Fond affections unrequited,
 Faults and follies unretrieved:—
 Waked regret and shame in me,
 Who on a reckless idol's shrine,
 With passionate prodigality,
 Cast a heart so warm as mine.
 Sad they spoke—oh, vainly check'd,
 Pours a flood of bitter tears;
 For health departed, spirits wreck'd,
 And aimless life's declining years,
 Spoke of all I've borne to prove—
 All hopeless, fruitless, thankless still!
 The long devotion of a love
 Time cannot cure, nor absence chill.
 Then wonder not if I implore
 To hear those touching sounds no more;
 I should not weep to this excess,
 Did my heart own their sweetness less.

Mount of Olives—Moses in Egypt.

An unprecedented treat was on Wednesday week provided for the admirers of modern music; and those, its ultra-patrons, who are persuaded that the productions of living writers must be new, which is often enough for them, might have been satisfied to the top of their bent. In the performance of this evening there would seem ample scope for the discriminating faculty; but the distinct character of the two productions, indeed the great discrepancy between them, was too palpable for the exercise of comparative nicety. Beethoven's *Mount of Olives*, was succeeded by the *Moses in Egypt* of Rossini; and it would probably have been better for the latter, if the chronological order of events had been in this instance adhered to; although in such cases much may be said on both sides as to the advantages or disadvantages of precedence. We do not expect, in what we are about to say, to be taken *au pied du lettre*; but we may in a general way observe, that Beethoven's music is distinguished by genuine enthusiasm. He brings all the faculties of a powerful and capacious mind to bear upon his object; and without affecting to see further than their neighbours, his admirers may occasionally recognise in him the unravelling of metaphysical subtlety, for he is a profound Kantian. And here it may be that, to many, he is a liable to the charge of descending to pettinesses and musical quibbles. But his true region is aloft; he gives us a vivid impress of a wild and mystic grandeur. He is indeed the *Salvator* of music. The subjects in the *Mount of Olives*, rich as it is in the contrast and sometimes quaintness of instrumental resource, are never encumbered thereby. They make their way to the mind in all the severe sublimity of their conception, inspiring a kindred feeling undistracted by the medium through which they are presented. His accompaniments are accompaniments: they are the splendid language appropriate to the lofty devotion and earnestness of his thoughts. Of this region, where Beethoven at present soars unrivalled, Rossini is not, at least yet, a denizen: 'tis his (and it is his best praise) to set before us.

The gayest, happiest attitude of things.

He may be likened to Watteau. Unquestionably delighting the sense, but seldom found, like the former, alternately exciting and satisfying the mind. In him, music seems more impulse, and indication of temperament, than the necessary consequence of enthusiasm. He is the elegant and fantastic *jet d'eau* in the parterre, not the cataract rushing amid the sublimities of nature. Circumstances may have made him a musician; Beethoven must have been one in any age.

Both Oratorios were extremely well performed. The tenor parts in the first were led by Mr. Pyne, who, if he may be said to want the *gusto*, the poetic feeling exacted by the genius of the composer, yet rarely, if ever, offends. He did not, in truth, meet our wishes; but then we had Mrs. Salmon, who has a soul; and if she really does not, like the nightingale in Strada, pour it wholly into her voice, she has the consummate art (and it is art's greatest triumph) to make us think so. To the credit of the general taste, this Lady is a general favourite. What fancy she displays in her *cadenzas*! yet ever in keeping with, and arising, as if spontaneously, out of the subject. Happily, the facility and finish of her execution are never-failing ministers to the fertility and grace of her invention. A very nice listener may occasionally detect the lapse of a note or so in her divisions; but these are *specks* which serve but to remind us "there is no perfection," and indeed impress upon us, by this mere hint of the difficulties to be surmounted, a more decided conviction of the integrity and purity of her performance.—*Examiner*.

Scene on the Lake of Brienz.

(FROM MR. WORDSWORTH'S NEW POEMS.)

"WHAT know we of the Blest above
 "But that they sing and that they love?"
 "Yet, if they ever did inspire
 "A mortal hymn, or shaped the choir,
 Now, where those harvest Damsels float
 Homeward in their rugged boat—
 (While all the ruffling winds are fled,
 Each slumbering on some mountain's head)—
 Now, surely, hath that gracious aid
 Been felt, that influence is displayed.
 Pupils, of Heaven; in order stand
 The rustic Maidens; every hand
 Upon a sister's shoulder laid,
 To chaunt, as glides the boat along,
 A simple but a touching song;
 To chaunt, as Angels do above,
 The melodies of Peace in Love!

English Opera House.

On Monday last, Mr. Mathews opened his fifth Town Campaign with an entertainment entitled "*The Youthful Days of Mr. Mathews*." The character of his imitative powers is now so well established, we are spared all recourse to general analysis. The personation of Mathews is doubtless of the very highest order, for it individualises classes of character, and so far is Shakespearian. His capacity exhibits an extent of observance far beyond that of the common mimic, who can seldom compound, but must have all his originals in positive existence. As the major includes the minor, Mathews of course can imitate the existing individual as well as personate the individual of a tribe; but his felicity and luxuriance are indisputably in the superior line. We always like his creations or compositions better than his mere copies; and judging by appearances, we are of opinion that his general audiences for the most part agree with us.

"*The Youthful Days*" professes to be a sketch of a portion of incident which befel Mr. Mathews when he stole from behind the counter, and sought the smell of the theatrical lamp—no gas in those days. The known characters introduced, are no doubt very closely imitated—indeed, of some of them we could judge, as for instance, Macklin and Cooke; and we have equal confidence in the version of Tate Wilkinson. The greater part of the other characters we presume are created; not altogether *ex nihilo* probably, but formed freely and plastically from a few predominant features. Mr. Ap Llewellyn, a good-humoured Welshman, who washes his inside at all sorts of spas and mineral springs, in order to grow thinner, appears to be of this description; and is of very meritorious concoction. A French Dancing-master dressed up for a ballet is another most happy imitation, and burlesqued as it is into extravagance, still preserves an admirable portion of nature and verisimilitude. Of the recitations, the *Irish Rubber at Whist* was possibly the most rich. "*The Volunteer Field Day*" was too well understood in this our shire of Cockney, not to be well taken, although the quiz was in the very extent of license. "*The London Green Room*," which of course afforded a scope for imitating a few defunct and retired, and several of the more elderly existing performers, was pleasantly and rapidly executed, without giving us too much of the respective "Garricks at second hand," which practice has often been as disagreeable to us as to Churchill. The last act concludes as usual, with a personation chiefly of the characters previously introduced in the narrative. In the present instance, the plan is borrowed from the French piece entitled *Les Trois Etages*,—the three stories, being, in fact, the three stories of a Boarding House, constructed upon the principle of outside galleries to each, in the manner of the *Bell-Sauvage*, and some other of our Inns. The locality of course supplies fine opportunities for exits and entrances, as also for lodging the various *Dramatis Personæ*. We do not think it so good as the *Margate Hay*, but every thing cannot be best; and it is exceedingly good. The Dancing master, Welshman, and intoxicated Steward at a public dinner, will bear any comparison.

The—what shall we call it—conversational web, in which all this representation is interwoven, abounds, we think, in somewhat more than the usual portion of fun and whimsicality; and what is more, Mr. Mathews seemed to deliver it in excellent spirit. He uncorked with all the vivacity of the most sparkling Champagne, and the effect produced was similar—brisk, light, and transient. On the part of the spectator the smile was constant, or the loud laugh its sole interruption; and all passed off with apparent glee on both sides. The House was very crowded, and the applause unequivocal. In short, the harvest of the season is likely to be productive, and deservedly so. Upon common-place imitation we place little value; but Mathews has a talent *per se*; and he who year after year can entertain crowded houses for months at a time by his own unassisted powers, is any thing but a common man; and no common man is Mr. Mathews.—*Examiner*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Fact versus Pretension.

It has been shrewdly remarked by sensible foreigners, that the gravest points in British law and policy are decided under some theoretical fiction; and such is the case. Two honest men cannot go to law but under all sorts of pretences which have little or no connection with the fact; and the art of intermingling the fact with the fiction, to the production of something like a rational result, has become a science. Lawyers says this is necessary, and it possibly is so to themselves; but in reference to every one else, with all possible respect for the wisdom of our ancestors, we think the practice might be amended. Not that our ancestors are to answer for the retention of obsolete forms and pretences, which only assist the lawyer and the revenue: if a due allowance be made for times and circumstances, ancient wisdom and modern folly, or rather modern rapacity and venality, may be precisely the same thing. But leaving law as a hopeless case, for at least a quarter of a century to come, we view with some alarm the progress of a strong effort to connect policy with a similar list of false pretences. When Macbeth observes that "nothing is but what is not," he exactly defines that divorce between fact and seeming, to which we allude. In order to illustrate our meaning, suppose we advert to certain parliamentary decisions during the last week—a procedure which will, at the same time, afford an opportunity for a portion of passing observation upon current transaction.

One of the points of the above description, which will very tolerably assist our general conclusion, is the pending measure for the reduction of the five per cents. That measure would be unimpeachable, but for one petty defect—the absolute breach of a contract. It is quite childish to pretend that the stipulation to reduce 25 millions of the 3 and 4 per cents. previously to the redemption of the five per cents. has been fulfilled in the honest spirit of the agreement. But attend to the play of an artificial system—This plea is not strongly insisted upon by the Stockholder, because it cannot be firmly maintained without exposing the fallacy of the Sinking Fund and the grossness of its past deception. This is a theme which the funded Leviathan is unwilling to harp upon, because it could not assist him in the special case without overthrowing him in the general one. It is not for men who uphold and profit by a borrowing system, and who, as long as they were able, maintained, and would still maintain, if they dared, that the Pitt folly of appropriating one million out of every borrowed twenty to accumulation, was a sound and sensible mode of reducing debt—it is not for persons who insist upon the necessity of all this mass of quackery to the maintenance of public credit, to expose its imposture in the single instance in which it has afforded a conclusion against themselves. On this account, although pleaded by a few individuals, and faintly in Parliament, Ministers know the truth and make light of it; the hardship, as usual, falling upon the small, the uninformed and the unprotected. The affected consciousness of a complete fulfilment of agreement on the one side, with the grave, but passive, displeasure of the other, is, therefore, truly amusing; and, as we have already observed, very pleasantly illustrative of artificial practice. The grave opinion of the Crown Lawyers, as to the fulfilment of the act of 1784, delighted us exceedingly, especially after so much recent fuss upon keeping faith with the public creditor. But although in the present instance all this finessing need not be a subject of great concern, it is in itself disgraceful and gives a character to public business, which is any thing but nationally honourable.

The next case in point is of a very different description—we allude to the Superannuation Bill. This supplies a far less defensible example of the difference between the real and the ostensible object in modern statesmanship. Stripped of the disguise and verbiage with which it is clouded, to what does it amount? The whole body of Employed must receive a nominal salary, in order to be saddled with a deduction in aid of a fund towards their own support or superannuation. This, it may be said, is merely circuitous, but there is nothing absolutely deceptive. Have patience, gentle reader, and you shall soon be convinced that a *detour* of this nature is seldom made without an object. Without waiting to inquire whether the management of the fund may not itself become a job, it is easy to perceive that all this unnecessary complexity is adopted to carry away attention from the fact, that these minor reductions are cruelly disproportionate, when compared with the per centage on salaries, which, in the new phraseology, are necessary to the preservation of the Influence of the Crown. To have given a clerk a certain salary and a specific superannuation allowance, would have exhibited the case as it is really is; whereas a higher salary with a per centage, appears less invidious, and amounts to the same thing. We do not forget the 10 per cent. which is to be collected from the Royal Household and political offices; but we contend, that this temporary tax is by no means on a par with the reductions below; especially as most of the aforesaid great officers as provided with pensions, (some indeed for more lives than their own) which by no means arise out of any superannuation fund. Thus, the Lord Chancellor would receive 5000l.

per annum for life, should he retire to-morrow, as a reward for receiving three or four times as much for the twenty years preceding: and that without any sort of deduction in aid of the fund from which the amount will be supplied. A reduction of 5000l. per annum, or 10 per cent., will surely not affect this frugal Nobleman in the same proportion as the four or six per cent. from the poor underling. But this, we are told, is quite another affair—and it certainly is so; for the reward of an officer for being so kind as to fill up a place which ensures honour, rank, and emolument, is a very different thing from making an unhappy employé of a hundred or two a-year, insure upon the principles of a ton-tine or survivorship—a plan which deducts from present comforts without supplying the least provision for a widow or family, in the event of dying in the collar. We have reason to believe that the whole host of the minor Official regard the plan with detestation on this very account, for precisely when the greatest disaster occurs, is it inefficient; and a dying clerk, or a destitute widow and orphans, are to comfort themselves with the knowledge that they have been injured for the benefit of other people! The Chancellor of the Exchequer says, that either this scheme or a lower salary is essential. A lower salary then by all means, and a specific superannuation allowance, as more open in its operation, and more nationally honourable as an arrangement. The present juggling plan has no recommendation but its disguise, and that is as transparent as gauze. One point is well worthy attention,—seniority is to be disregarded for ability. This appears proper and plausible; but mark the event under the existing system; interest, especially electioneering interest, will uniformly decide the merit, and the poor dear influence of the Crown, or rather of Ministers, thus receives another accession. How many really able young men will be flattered by this provision, and cruelly disappointed in the result. The truth is, that a body of spirit, independence and intelligence, has been growing up in many of the government-offices, which, as at this moment in France, produces considerable uneasiness, and the foregoing is a scheme to check it. The mere *GIL BLAS* is the only thing desirable and desired; and so much for fact and pretension in respect to this complex and elaborate arrangement.

But of all the recent exemplifications of the deceptive and artificial in existing statesmanship, we think the debate of Wednesday evening, on the motion of Lord NORMANBY for the reduction of a Post-Master-General, was the most decisive. The argument of Ministers on that occasion, would have merited the chastisement of a PASCAL, for never did the wretched Jesuits he scourged, carry the art of sophistication further. This may pass under the system; it was indeed labouring in their vocation; but what is to be said of the bipeds, called country gentlemen, who—*vox et preterea nihil*—echoed them? The tissue of reasoning adopted was, to be sure, in the highest degree curious. Whether the place was useless or not, ought not to be the question, said one Cabinet Minister; the real point for decision was the influence of the Crown. Was it too great? No.—Was it in danger?—Undoubtedly, if a withdrawal of the gift of 2500l. per ann. to a useless Lord was insisted upon. "Not that useless offices ought to be maintained to preserve the influence of the Crown," said another leading Statesman; "by no means; but it was incumbent upon the house to look, if the frame of government might not be changed by such alteration."—videlicet, taking away an office without duty. Such a change might bring about a Reform in Parliament, "the effectual way to procure which was to prevent its enemies from carrying on the war;" that is to say, by putting it out of ministerial power to bribe mercenaries to oppose it. This is excellent, and amounts to a very honest confession of the manner in which reform is prevented. The friends to a reform in Parliament, it is to be hoped, will notice this admission, and act accordingly. Another lapse was still more curious.—The influence of the Crown required protection. Against what?—the increased information of the people! Out of Parliament this would imply, that the more people are instructed the more they feel the necessity of curbing the influence of the Crown. What the inference was within doors, we know not. To us it appeared to amount to a sort of address which might be translated as follows:—"The more people known, the more will they attack the good things which belong to us exclusively. Do not therefore give way an inch, for they are acquiring more information every day"—The manner in which all this profundity was condensed, and retailed in shreds and patches, by a brace, or so, of country gentlemen, formed the most diverting portion of his conversation. One of them in a kind of bow-wow way, asserts, that the Postmaster-General were as usual as other persons who did nothing; in which predicament stood the heads of almost all the boards. The other plainly admitted that useless expenditure alone prevented a reform in Parliament, and an approach to republicanism—a reason for a great deal of horror within the House; but whether the argument is very sagaciously constructed to produce a dread of the aforesaid alternatives in the country at large, may be doubted. We have adverted to all this delectable ratiocination, in order to prove the very artificial complexity of our political practice, even upon the showing of its supporters. The real question was the reduction of an useless officer, and behold the excessive folly and nonsense employed to disguise it! Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH so ably pulled it to pieces and exhibited the real state of the case, it is scarcely necessary to tak

any pains in a similar direction; but what is to be said of the soundness and dignity of a theory, which is to be propped up by such jargon? The expenditure of 17 or 18 millions of revenue, with the patronage of necessary employment, all men must see is quite sufficient in the way of *legitimate* influence; and all the rest is a mere appeal to the Swiss of Parliament to take care of themselves, under which name we not only include the mob of mere hirelings, but those foolish and empty men of land, whose local arrogance, selfishness, and love of petty domination, are equally favoured by a system which renders eternal sacrifice to them a necessary policy—a fact which a forthcoming agricultural report is very likely to illustrate. But we are diverging, and must return to our starting-place. It is not far off, for surely a better example could scarcely be found of the difference between reality and assumption, and consequently of the prevalence of the nauseous and disgusting *machinelism*, which it is the object of this article to point out and decry. If we look through our system, we shall find this paltry machinery of fiction eternally besetting us. In law, as we have already said, nothing is straight, simple, and direct; all is a species of masquerade and make-believe, but the expense and delay, which are real enough. The consequences of this deceptive complexity are pernicious in a great many respects. In the first place, it detracts from the simplicity and force of the natural understanding. It is astonishing how much jargon and sophistry passes for wisdom on this very account. The most natural inferences, the most rational deductions of the understanding, are perplexed and confounded; and minds which would naturally be strong, are immersed in a factitious and muddy profound, from which they seldom emerge with pristine force and clearness. One of the most fatal effects of the artificial system is, that it thus misdirects native convictions and energies. It adulterates strong minds, and overwhelms weak ones. What is more common, than to hear a dandy politician retail the numberable confusion of metaphor, common place, and contradictory admission and denial of the *LONDONERIES* of the cabinet, as the extreme of wisdom?—in respect to whom, were a couple of rational queries to be put, they would be utterly aground. Thus far, the sucklings of society; but the case is not much better with a higher degree of understanding, which is very apt to get entangled in the cobwebs, and become *meshed* by the very study of the intricacy. This is bad enough when the head only is affected; how much worse when it reaches the heart, and a sort of admiration of the trick, the duplicity, the disguise, and the cold-heartedness of prevailing statesmanship, takes root in the soil. Abstracting ourselves from that daily consideration of passing events, which, being a task, becomes a duty, and sometimes a very irksome one,—we can conceive nothing more baleful than this operation. In vain Ireland is a prey to hunger, rapine, and disorder; in vain are the peasantry of England saved only by the reviled poor laws from being precisely in the same state; in vain are bodies of colonial Britons in a state of misery, suffering and discontent;—we are told that we are the happiest people possible, and all who are not themselves miserable,—and the Devil take those who are so,—make a point to believe it! The worst operation of the cap of *CINCE* was not the transformation of men into vile, sensual, and selfish animals; but that effect upon their minds which induced them to admire their own degradation. We say little to the mere worldlings, who batten on deception, disguise and artifice. “The world is for them and the world’s law;” but for sound understandings who suffer, and for sound understandings who witness so much suffering by others, to talk of the happiness of the country, is to exhibit one of the most melancholy results of that debasing effect upon intellect, which a hand-in-glove intercourse with systematic trickery, deception, disguise and false colouring, always ultimately ensures. Falsehood is an ugly harlot, but she paints; and if continually in her company, we begin to think that it is Truth who is unnatural. How many in Parliament are in this predicament?—*Examiner*, March 18.

EUROPE DEATHS.

On the 6th of March, at an advanced age, and after a long illness, Thomas Elam, Esq. late of Leicester-square, one of his Majesty’s Justices of the Peace of the county of Middlesex.

On the 20th of March, aged 84, Joseph Welch, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Corporation of London, and many years Deputy of the Ward of Candlewick.

Lately, and very suddenly at Ormskirk, aged 88, the Rev. William Naylor, headmaster of the Free-Grammar School in that place for 67 years.

On the 1st of March, aged 66, Mr. Daniel Lees, of Oldham. The scale of his elevation may be traced, from the humble occupation of a loom, to the possession of property computed at nearly 200,000l.

On the 17th of March, at Somers-town, Mrs. Grape, wife of Mr. James Grape, of Duke Street, Bishopsgate-street.

Anecdotes of Bonaparte.

In the 7th Number of *THE INVESTIGATOR*, published quarterly, is an article, entitled “*Narrative of a Visit to the Island of St. Helena, with Minutes of a Conversation with Bonaparte, at Longwood, in March, 1816, by an Officer in the Hon. East India Company’s Service*,” from which we make the following extracts:—

“The story respecting Bonaparte’s escape from his boundaries, and the firing of the guard, is an idle tale. The fact is, Napoleon being an expert cavalry rider, and Captain Poppleton (the Captain on guard) only an Infantry officer, and little accustomed to riding manœuvres, the latter had been left far behind by his companion in one of his airings. Bonaparte it seems enjoyed most heartily the triumph of galloping away from his keeper, who could only bear the simple jog-trot of his Rosinante. Bonaparte had really exceeded the length of his chain, made some romantic and chivalric leaps in his progress, and had climbed some dreadful steep. Capt. P. was highly incensed at his conduct, and made a report to the Admiral. The unlucky evil-doer was not allowed to ride out with the Captain for some time, and he was assured, by a rough message from the Admiral, that if he transgressed in such a way again, the sentinels had orders to level him to the earth.”—p. 72.

“Some of his questions were doubtless very silly, but I think in the main they discovered him to be a man of very superior discernment. When any were asked of a trifling nature, it was easy to discover a decided absence of mind, and a total inattention to the reply. . . . In spite, however, of all our antipathies to the man, he appeared to have many intellectual distinctions—to possess one original and supernatural faculty; the faculty of developing a subject by a single glance of the mind, and detecting at once the very point on which it depends. . . . I regret my inability to record all the judicious observations which I heard him make. His mental operations were too rapid for the memory to retain. His judgment on men and things appeared to be instantaneously formed. Hence it has been said of him, that the first burst of his mind was always grand.—It is impossible for me to notice one third of the infinite variety of topics which he entered into and asked questions upon. Not that he needed instruction, or was a novice in human affairs, for he was evidently master of all the subjects brought under his view.”—p. 74.

“Much anxiety was displayed in questions about the Chinese. He wondered at the policy of Government in fostering ignorance and monopoly: said he thought it would be proper to pull down the holds of prejudice, suspicion, and covetousness; but observed, ‘I only think so—the subject is new to me—it is worth attention.’ He asked what the Chinese thought of the British naval power? We replied, they thought very greatly of it. ‘Ah, indeed,’ said he, ‘and so do I!’ Respecting tea, we enjoyed a hearty laugh, Bonaparte excepted. ‘I have been informed,’ said he, ‘that there is much imposition practised on your Company by the Chinese, in the article of tea. That they first of all derive for themselves the virtues of the tea, dry it up, and sell it to the Company. You may not think so; but what do you know about the secrets of their trade? You are the strangers without, not within the gates!’ He inquired if we had heard of the battle of Waterloo, with as much sang froid as if he had not been involved in its ruin. He praised Lord Wellington—praised the courage of the conflicting armies, and intimated very intelligibly that Wellington was the only General equal to himself. ‘In prudence,’ said he, ‘he is my superior.’ He adverted to the war in Spain, in terms of regret. He declared Sir John Moore to be the bravest General the English ever had; spoke of the immense difficulties he encountered, and the glorious death he died. Bonaparte made many observations on the bravery and character of the British cavalry; ridiculed their many appendages, and assured us with great gravity, that they were by no means equal to the French. No censure was implied in this on the gallantry of the former, but against the bad management of their horses, and the generally bad constructed curb of their reins.”—p. 75.

“Throughout the whole of the conversation, I had an opportunity of beholding his countenance, with which I was much prepossessed, and which I can never forget. His person was truly interesting” (the surgeon speaks of 1816), “and he carried his figure to the best advantage. His manners were those of a gentleman, and extremely winning; upon the whole I think I never saw his equal for natural shape and perfect-ability of countenance. I should conceive the latter a fine specimen of the Roman cast, and to be a perfect model of the plastic hand of nature. In vain I looked for the murderer, the monster, the villain, the wretch, the assassin, in the place, which is generally said to be an index of the mind.—This rule will not hold good with respect to Bonaparte. In his face you saw nothing of the interior organisation—nothing in the muscles from which the peculiar character could be read; all without was interesting and engaging; but it is to be feared, all within was far from being correct. Perhaps it would hardly be fair to apply Montgomery’s description of the Giant King to Bonaparte, when after speaking of the calm and awful grace of his countenance, he adds—

But direst cruelty, by guile repress.
Lurk'd in the dark volcano of his breast;
In silence brooding, like the secret power
That springs the earthquake at the midnight hour.

• • • • During our interview with Napoleon, he took a prodigious quantity of snuff, from a box made of exquisite tortoise-shell, mounted with silver medallions, with the heads of the *King of Rome*, *Maria Louisa*, and *Julius Cæsar*. His dress was the same as he is usually described to have worn. He had a singular aversion to red clothes. Captain Poppleton indulged him on his first arrival in the island with putting on a dress not *militaire*."—p. 77.

"During our conversation with Captain P., an Irishman at work very near us, was talking and muttering to himself in a most humorous manner, and cursing his hard fate in being shut up in such a place. He made it appear that he had been trepanned into the island."

Law Report.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1822.

THE KING v. CONANT AND OTHERS.

Mr. SCARLETT stated that the indictment contained various counts, charging Thomas Collins, Esq., Sir Nathaniel Conant, and Samuel Mills, Esq., licensing magistrates of Middlesex, with unlawfully and corruptly conspiring to withhold a license from an alehouse kept by James Meeke, in consequence of his having ceased to employ Messrs. Reid and Co. as his brewers.

Mr. SCARLETT opened the case. There was, he said, not any one power with which justices of the peace were invested more nice—none requiring greater impartiality—and none more liable to abuse, than the authority of granting and refusing licenses. The legislature, anxious to guard against that influence which brewers might exercise, had provided that no brewer should sit on the bench by whom the license of any house he supplied with beer must be decided. But he would be bold to say, that if magistrates exalted in rank, powerful by their riches, and respectable in their general character, would degrade themselves by yielding to the illicit influences of this class of men, it would be better at once to repeal the exclusive law, and to leave the exercise of the magisterial authority open to the gaze and the censure of the world. It was no new doctrine that magistrates were not bound to assign reasons for their decisions; but this privilege rendered it more necessary to watch their actions closely, and perhaps if their irresponsibility were lessened, their own dignity might be increased, because when men saw only the results of their deliberations—when they perceived one man cast down and another exalted without apparent reason, there would be always jealousies excited, and suspicions of corrupt and unworthy motives.

James Meeke, the prosecutor, in 1814 purchased the lease of the Green Man, in St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell, for \$901.; and afterwards laid out large sums of money on the premises. Finding himself in want of a capital, he applied to Reid and Co., who lent him 4001., and he, consequently, dealt with them for beer. After a time, however, he found that their beer was not to the taste of his customers, and procured Barclay and Co. to take up the mortgage, and, of course, transferred his custom to them. In 1815, while he dealt with Reid and Co., his license was granted without objection, but, in 1816, his license was suspended till the adjournment day, by the magistrates. In the interval, two of the magistrates, Mr. Sellon, and Mr. Cottrell, visited the premises; and on the 19th the subject was again brought under discussion, when six magistrates, viz. the three defendants, Dr. Gaskyn, Mr. Sellon, and Mr. Cottrell, were present. On the question being put to the vote, the defendants Mr. Mills, Sir N. Conant, and Dr. Gaskyn, voted against the license, and Mr. Sellon and Mr. Cottrell in its favour, so that it was rejected without the vote of Mr. Collins, who was chairman. In 1817 and 1818 Meeke applied to the magistrates on a petition signed by all the parish officers of Clerkenwell, and all the inhabitants of the street in which he lived, for a renewal of his license; but in both instances without success. Eleven alehouses in the parish were suspended at the same time; but all were restored on the adjournment day, except his and that of a neighbour named Dell. Dell, however, who had before complained of their beer of Reid and Co., continued to deal with them, and his license was restored. When he attended in 1817, he saw Mr. Wigram, a partner in the house of Reid and Co., enter the room, write his name on a card, and send it into an apartment where the magistrates were assembled, on which Sir N. Conant came out, held a private conversation with Mr. Wigram, and afterwards rejoined the other magistrates, by whom the license was again refused.

It was proved that Meeke sold a large proportion of beer compared with his sale of spirits; that his house was one of the oldest public-houses in the parish; that it was frequented by the more respectable order of customers; and that it was always conducted in the most orderly and quiet manner, and never was open during the time of divine worship, or at any improper or unseasonable hours.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL on behalf of Mr. Collins and Sir Nathaniel Conant—described the first as a venerable gentleman 86 years of

age, who had acted for forty years as a magistrate with unblemished honour. The learned Solicitor contended that such miserable fragments of a case ought not to prevail, even if unanswered by a title of opposing proof.

Mr. GURNEY on behalf of Mr. Mills, said that gentleman was his old and valued friend, and the feelings which that circumstance awakened, rendered him less able to fulfil his duties as an advocate. He proceeded to contend that no case was made out against any of the parties: that against Mr. Mills there was absolutely nothing but the fact of his voting against the license.

On the part of the defendants, Dr. Gaskyn swore that he voted conscientiously against the license, and had made a minute at the time, "refused because unnecessary, and formerly irregular," and never heard of any vote given for other reasons.—Mr. Wigram swore that he went to Clerkenwell, to speak to Sir N. Conant, whom he slightly knew, on behalf of William Jellity, who had been his coachman, and had subsequently kept an alehouse, and whose license was suspended, but that neither the name nor the case of Meeke was in any manner alluded to, by either Sir N. Conant or himself. On his cross-examination he said, that he had no recollection of Meeke's ceasing to deal with his house; that he never was informed of the circumstance by a person in his employ named Hullah; and that he never said to Hullah, that he need not lose his time by going after Meeke, for he would make Barclay's people repent interfering with their customers.

Robert Hullah was then called. He swore, that while he was in the employ of Reid and Co., he informed Mr. Wigram that Meeke refused to deal again with their house, and that Mr. Wigram replied that he need not lose his time by going after Meeke, for he would make Barclay's people repent interfering with their customers. On his cross-examination, he said that he dismissed himself; there was a complaint against him of a deficiency of \$21., in his accounts of 1,7001. weekly; he was irritated at Mr. Wigram's language, and resigned.

Mr. Wigram was recalled, and stated, that he told Hullah he should not go out to collect any more; but whether he then dismissed him in terms or not, he could not swear.

The CHIEF JUSTICE observed, that the corrupt motive was the essence of the indictment, and that mere error, or even rashness of judgment, could not sustain it. He then recapitulated the whole evidence, and reminded the jury, that the question was not whether the license ought to have been granted or not, but whether it was withheld from a deliberate intention to assist Messrs. Reid and Co. as brewers.

The jury retired for nearly an hour and a half, and on returning into Court found a verdict of *guilty* against all the defendants on the last count of the indictment only, which did not charge the conspiracy, but the corrupt refusal of the license.

The trial lasted twelve hours.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1822.

THE KING v. MARSDEN AND OTHERS.

The defendants, who are druggists at Bow, were found guilty of a conspiracy to import, duty free, a quantity of *Nax Vomica*, for home consumption.

PROTHERO v. FROST.

Mr. Prothero, the plaintiff, is an attorney and banker in Monmouthshire, and he brought this action against Mr. Frost for publishing a pamphlet libelling his character, by insinuating that he had grown rich by various improper practices.—Verdict for the Plaintiff—damages, *One Thousand Pounds*.

BOARD OF EXCISE, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1822.

Mr. CHARLES STRICKLAND, a grocer at Lambeth, was charged on information with being the manufacturer of a certain mixture of peas, beans, and other vegetable substances, in resemblance of cocoa. The Defendant pleaded Not Guilty, as the mixture was not manufactured of peas, &c. as stated in the information, but of articles allowed to be beneficial to the health of the consumer, and which paid duty to the Revenue; he therefore never had an idea that such were seizable. The article in question he had manufactured for nine years; it was called *Broma*.

The COURT asked the Defendant what the mixture in question was made of?

The Defendant replied, that it consisted of a portion of India arrow-root; chocolate and sugar, and was allowed by the faculty to be very nutritious.

The COURT observed that certainly such substances were not injurious to health; but the Act of Parliament which prohibited any substances being mixed to resemble cocoa, was imperative. If the defendant would abandon the sale of the article, they might be induced to mitigate the penalty.

The defendant promised never to sell any more, and the Court mitigated the penalty of 1001. to 5s.—[Is not this a most intolerable oppression?—*Examiner*.]

Echo and Narcissus.

See OVID. lib. iii. fab. v.

"The illustrious Lady's name being no other than *The Sound*."
Morning Chronicle, March 27.

—SONUS est, qui v'vit in illa. v. 63.
 She's but a Sound—the Sound alone remains.

Morning Chronicle, April 4, 1822.

NARCISSUS, of whom all our Dandies have traces,
 Was wise, tho' so fond of his personal graces,
 For ECHO pursued him, but not for his choice,*
 The nymph for a wife, who was nothing but voice!
 But true, and 'tis fit, that the justice we do her,
 To say she ne'er spoke, till somebody spoke to her!
 Yet again—and 'twas this that NARCISSUS deterr'd,
 Whatever was said, she would have the last word!
 Sure, we are as wise, and no man will be found
 To marry a wife, who is nothing but Sound!

* Ille fugit.—V. 51.

† This young Lady certainly possessed an excellence, not always
 observed in one or two that we meet with here and there. In this particu-
 lar her character is indeed perfect both as to politeness and modesty:—

—nec reticere loquenti,
 Nec prior ipsa loqui didicit. v. 19.

‡ Reddere de multis ut verba novissima posset. v. 23.

Navy Half-pay and Promotion.

The amount of Navy Half-pay and of Promotions since the peace,
 deserve serious consideration; and the returns laid before the House of
 Commons, on the motion of Mr. Hume, assist in throwing much light on
 the subject. It will appear from one of these, that the number of Pro-
 motions made in the Navy since the peace, amounts to 797:—

A Return of the number of Officers promoted in the Navy, from the 1st of
 January 1816, to 1st of January 1822.

	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	Total
Midshipmen to be Lieutenants,	98	36	64	56	57	117	428
Lieutenants to be Commanders,	33	10	23	30	17	60	173
Commanders to be Post-Capts.	11	26	16	17	3	18	91
Post-Captains to be Rear-Adms.	—	—	—	25	—	19	44
Rear-Admirals to be Vice-Adms.	—	—	—	25	—	14	39
Vice-Admirals to be Admirals,	—	—	—	14	—	8	22
Total number promoted } in each year,..... {	142	72	103	167	77	236	797

If reports laid before the House of Commons are to obtain credit,
 many of the newly-promoted lieutenants have entered the navy since the
 peace, whilst hundreds of midshipmen who have served 10 or 12 years
 have not obtained promotion!

After former wars, the number of Navy promotions was but few:
 in the nine years from 1784 to 1792, both inclusive, the total number of
 promotions in the Navy was 657, of which there were 461 made in 1790,
 the year of the armistice, leaving only 196 divided over the other 8
 years. In 1791 and 1792, of that number there were only 36 promotions
 in the whole Navy, although the number of officers on half-pay were few
 in comparison to the number we now have on that and the retired list.
 It appears, by the parliamentary returns, that in January, 1822, the to-
 tal number of officers, from lieutenants to admirals inclusive, in the Na-
 vy, was 5,689, (pursers, masters, chaplains, surgeons, &c. not included,) of
 which 584 were in employ, and 5,141 on the half-pay and retired lists,
 as by the following account:—

A Return of the number of Officers of the Navy, on Full, Half, and
 Retired Pay, in January 1822.

	Admirals.	Vice Admirals.	Rear Admirals.	Captains.	Commnders.	Lieutenants	Total.
On Full-pay,*.....	2	3	4	70	62	407	548
On Half and Retired Pay,†....	60	59	96	745	846	3335	5141
Total of each Rank,...	62	62	100	815	908	3742	5689

With so many officers in our navy capable of officering 1,000 sail of
 ships, we would ask, if there are to be any limits set to the addition, by

* Vide Parliamentary Paper, No. 37, of 1822.

† Vide Parliamentary Paper, No. 29, of 1822.

new promotions, to that number, merely to serve a dependent or sup-
 porter of the Government? Have the Americans, who are very anx-
 ious to keep their navy on the best possible footing, promoted any offi-
 cers since the peace? Have they added one lieutenant to their list?
 Let our Admiralty answer that question. The Admiralty, who do not
 think it necessary to make one promotion in the corps of Royal Marines,
 should be obliged to assign a valid reason why so many hundred officers
 have been promoted in the navy since the peace, occasioning a greater
 annual expence to the country, in half-pay, than all the amount that has
 been saved during the last year, or that will be saved during the next
 three years, in the salaries of officers.

The amount of the pension list of the navy is already swelled up to
 a sum equal to support a small navy, and we have no occasion to add
 to it unnecessarily. The following list of the amount of half and retired
 pay of the navy, in January last, amounting to 924,873l., shows the ex-
 tent of one branch of the public charge, which we should be careful not
 to increase:—

A Return of the Number of Officers on Half and Retired Pay of the Navy
 and the Amount of the Charge of each Class, and of the whole, in
 January, 1822.

	Number of each Class	Amount of Charge
		£ s. d.
Admirals, Vice and Rear-Admirals,.....	215	125,167 12 6
Captains,.....	745	164,477 2 6
Commanders,.....	846	135,314 12 6
Lieutenants,.....	3335	326,784 10 0
Chaplains,.....	43	3,294 2 6
Pursers,.....	676	43,437 11 7
Masters,.....	459	47,450 0 0
Physicians,.....	13	3,750 7 6
Surgeons,.....	739	79,375 7 10
Assistant Surgeons, Dispensers, and Hos- pital Mates,.....	103	5,821 15 0
Total Number and Charge,.....	7174	924,873 1 11

Vide Parliamentary Paper, No. 29, of 1822.

We have been told, that we should find of those promoted since the
 peace, many whose services are not their best recommendation—we
 mean compared with the services of many midshipmen of 12 or 14 years'
 standing. We do not advise our half-pay list to be increased; but if it
 is, we hope the future fame and utility of the bulwark of Britain will
 not be made to rest on such men, to the exclusion of the long tried and
 valuable officers of such standing as many of the midshipmen now are.
 The whole of that system requires to be enquired into and reformed; for
 if we pay 6,000,000l. for a naval establishment in time of peace, what is
 it, we would ask, to be in time of war?—*Times*, April 17.

Milton and Southey.—Mr. Southey has thought proper to put the
 Author of *Paradise Lost* in his late heaven, on the understood condition
 that he is "no longer to Kings and to Hierarchs hostile." In his life-
 time, he gave no signs of such an alterations; and it is rather presum-
 ptuous in the Post-Laureate to pursue the deceased antagonist of Salma-
 sias into the other world, to compliment him with his own infamy of
 purpose. It is a wonder he did not add in a note, that Milton called
 him aside to whisper in his ear, that he preferred the new English hex-
 ameters to his own blank verse!—*New Monthly Mag.*—Art. Table Talk.

The Earl of Lonsdale.—In the year 1792, this Nobleman was challeng-
 ed by Capt. Cuthbert, and a duel took place, which terminated without
 mischief, though the haughty boroughmonger's ball struck the button of
 Capt. Cuthbert.—The cause of the affair was this:—Some disturbances
 had occurred in Mount-street, and directions were given, that no car-
 riages were to pass that way. Lord Lonsdale being stopped, his tem-
 per became ruffled, and he exclaimed to Capt. Cuthbert, "You rascal!
 do you know that I am a peer of the Realm?"—"I don't know that
 you are a Peer," replied the indignant Soldier; "but I know that you
 are a scoundrel, for applying such a term to an Officer on duty, and I
 will make you answer for it."

Benches of the Inner Temple.—The late Member for Colchester, Mr.
 Harvey, has just published a Letter to the Electors of that Bo-
 rough; and if his statements be true* (as they certainly appear
 to us)—the Benchers of the Inner Temple, with Mr. Gurney at their
 head, have unquestionably treated him not only most illiberally, but un-
 justly, and even cruelly.—We learn from this vigorous exposition, that
 Mr. Gurney, too, once professed liberal sentiments—that in fact he was
 somewhat of an enthusiast in the cause of liberty, giving his children
 "the sacred names of Hampden, Sidney, and Russell!" And what is he
 now? An apostate's agent's agent! A little richer, perhaps, in 3 per
 cents.; but a bankrupt in consistency and public spirit:—so that young
 John Gurney, in his common robe, was in our judgment a much wiser
 man, than old John Gurney, in his silk gown.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Answer to a Query.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In reply to the Query of A CHURCHMAN, in your Paper of Tuesday last, I feel obliged for the good opinion he entertains of the Anabaptists as he calls them; a term, which, however, they entirely disclaim as untrue, because they baptize only once; and opprobrious (though in the present case evidently not designed) because intended to identify them with a sect of men, from whom they differ as widely as from the Established Church.

As to the Query respecting bowing to the name of Jesus, the manner in which it is attended to in the Church of England, appears highly inconsistent, even if taken in a literal sense; inasmuch as, with a few exceptions, it is attended to with a nod of the head, or by a courtesy. But the passage is not to be understood in a literal sense, for which I adduce the authority of Scott and Henry. The first of which says, "At the name of Jesus every knee shall bow; that is, every rational creature shall either willingly adore him, or shall be punished as the enemy of God and his kingdom." The other, "At the name of Jesus, not at the sound of the word, but to the authority of Jesus all shall pay a solemn homage." As these are both celebrated commentators and one of them of his own persuasion, I trust their authority will be sufficient to satisfy the inquiry of the candid CHURCHMAN, convince him that the Baptists are not in an error in refraining from any particular motion of the body, when the name of Jesus is mentioned.

A BAPTIST.

Phrase of Tursa.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I perused this morning an article in your JOURNAL of yesterday, (Saturday, September 7,) under the signature of A——, acquitting the Proprietor of the MEERUTOL UKHBAR from any intended disrespect towards Christians. I thank the author of that article for his kind acquittal; but I regret that I should be compelled to differ from him in the opinion, that "Tursa did not originally mean 'Christian,'" altho' it may have been ignorantly so applied in later ages." To corroborate his opinion, the writer of the article quotes a verse of a Persian poet, which contains, as he supposes, the word Tursa, signifying a Worshipper of Fire. I will therefore in the first place shew, that the most celebrated Persian authors, more ancient than the Poet spoken of by the writer of the article, and who are universally called "Mootuquddameens," or ancients, used the word Tursa for Christians. And in the second place, I will point out, that those learned moderns, whom we cannot charge with ignorance of the original meaning of the word, apply it to the professors of the Christian religion.

I will begin with Moulana Julalooddeen among the ancients, of whom the celebrated Moolla Jamee thus says,—"Mun chigoum wuse an alee junab—Nest poighumbur woley darud kitab—" "What can I say in praise of that personage? (Moulana Julalooddeen), he is not a Prophet of God, but he is the author of a Sacred Book," alluding to his work.

In the sixth book of his work, he thus writes,—"An Juhoo-do Momino TURSA Mugur, humruhee kurdand bahum dur sufur. Pus yuhood award oonch o deeduh bood, takooja shub roohhe o gurdeedah bood. Dir pue Mossa shoondum ta kobe toor, har do goom gush-tem wz eshraq noor. Baed zan Tursa dramud dur kulam, ke Musseehum roo namood undur Muqam. Pus Mosselman gooft uc yarani mun, Peshum amud Moostafa sooltani mun."

"A Jew, a Moosselman, and also a Christian, (Tursa) journeyed together in their travels. Then the Jew related what he saw in a vision, how far his ghost travelled at night: saying, I followed Moses as far as Mount Sinia, we were both stupified

with the splendid light. Afterwards the Christian (Tursa) began to speak, saying that the Messiah appeared to me in this place. Then the Musselman said, "O my friends, my king Moohummud came to me."

In the course of the same anecdote, the author says, "Moomeno Tursa Yuhoodoo nek-o-bud, Joomjugaura hast Roo sooe ubud."

"Moosselmans, Christians, (Tursas), and Jews, as well as every good and bad man—all direct their face to that ONE God." He again says—"Momino, Tursa, Yuhoodoo Gubre, Moogh, Joomlara Roo sooe an Sooltan Oolcogh."

"Moosselmans, Christians, (Tursas), Jews, worshippers of fire in general, and Magi, all have their face directed to that great King."

Ufzoolooddeen Khaqanee honored with the title of the Emperor of Poets among the ancients, complains of the ill use of his King's Minister who was a Christian. "Fulok Kujrow turust uz Khut-tle Tursa, mura darud Moossulsul Rahib Asa, Bumun namoosh-sigund Abae Oolvee, Choo Eegsa zan eba kurdum zi aba,"

"The heavenly bodies which move more obliquely than the alphabetic characters of Christians (Tursas) have kept me chained aike a monk. The heavenly fathers are unfriendly towards me, I therefore have denied like Jesus any paternal connection."

The author of the Soorahh, who lived upwards of five hundred years ago, declares Nusara in his celebrated Dictionary to be synonymous with Tursa or Christian. The venerable Saadee says in his Bostan, "Khooda ra ke manund o umbaz o jooft, nqdarud shun'edee ke Tursa che gooft." "Hast thou heard what a Christian (Tursa) said of God, who has no similitude, no partner, nor wife!"

I now notice modern authorities: Moohummud Husun-Khan-quteel, well known in the literary world—"Muhvum meane koofro deen dur Ishqe tursa-zadue, mehrab ubroo ektaruf zooffee chaleepa ekturuf." "I am lost between infidelity and religion in the love of a Christian (Tursa) child; the eyebrow resembling the arched altar of a mosque pulls me on one side, and the curling lock resembling the cross on the other."

Captain Roebuck, in common with all the principal Native Officers of the College of Fort William, thus explains the term Chuleepa.

Boorhan Qatium p. 307. Chuleepa,—"suleeb nussara bashud, oan ra tursaan uz tila o nooqra me suzind" "chuleepa is the cross of Christians which the Christians (tursas) make of gold and silver." I now beg to leave to the candour of the author of the article in question to judge whether the word Tursa is "ignorantly" applied to Christians in later ages, or whether it is used by moderns for Christians in perfect consistency with the usage of the ancients.

The line of the Persian poet which the writer of the article quotes, does in fact thus stand. "Dur tonfe hurum boodum dee moogh, buchae me gooft, een khanuh ba een khoobee atush-kuduh baeste" i. e. "Whilst I was yesterday engaged in going round the Temple of Mecca, a Magian child said,—This house with such beauty is fit for a fire-worshipper's Temple," agreeably to the manner in which I constantly hear the natives of Persia read it. Even, however, if a single use of this term, contrary to that which I have assigned, could be produced (of which I am not aware), this still could never be put in competition with the numerous instances from ancient and modern writers of its application to Christians. Self defence alone has obliged me to contradict the author of this article, but I hope his liberality will make due allowances for this want of politeness.

I am, Sir your most obedient Servant,

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
MEERUTOL UKHBAR.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning,	0 00
Evening,	0 44

Civil Annuity Fund.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

I have perused with much satisfaction the proposition of establishing a Fund so advantageous to the members of the Civil Service. Old Wigs will now be pensioned, as well as old Soldiers and Sailors; and when economy stretches forth her all-amputating arm, we may hope for Senior Merchant's Hospitals and Halls in England, which in beauty may probably excel or at all-events vie with the renowned mansions of Chelsea and Greenwich, and when Government has no further use for our services we may be allowed to retreat and hide our faces, which may have given some uneasiness under the veil of a pension. This dernier resort will no doubt give the greatest possible consummation of pleasure to the individual after having spent thirty or forty years under the agreeable and vivifying temperature of the Torrid Zone, and having expended half a fortune to obtain this ultimatum of Indian policy and economy. I certainly agree that the measure of paying off some old vessels, which from their nature require to be put out of commission, is all for the interest of the service. Efficiency is the true foundation of strict economy; but the pruning of the old and the principal branches, the stripping off the bark, and even the tearing up of the roots of the tree, are measures of no mean attempt, and reflect the highest honor on the intrepid advisers. Innovation, the order of the times, has displayed herself with remarkable energy and vigour in this as well as in other of her much approved acts.

The advantages of the measure contemplated are many, which the Pamphlet on the subject, in its worthy-to-be-praised-modesty has refrained from mentioning, and painting in sufficiently bright colours.

The patronage of the Court of Directors will be increased. The death of our old Civil Servants will be accelerated, this is an advantage of no small importance, considering every one hastens to his grave so soon as time and disease will permit; the latter propelling power would receive a greater impulse by a change of climate; but even death will be of little advantage, as it is supposed that when they have agreed to accept a pension, they are dead to all intents and purposes as far as regards the promotion of the Civil Service. The Fund, by the influence of Government, (who, in fact, will be the Directors of it, but the heads of Government?) will become an honourable asylum for those talents and a reward for their merits and general conduct, which have failed in obtaining lucrative situations; or if they too divest them of such profitable and all envied offices, they will still be able to enrobe them with this splendid and munificent killaut. How kind and generous are those exertions of our administrators! and all is to be effected what with? Stoppages. They are to pay for it, and if not voluntarily, the sanction and orders of the honourable Court of Directors is to effect it.

What a loving kindness that honourable Court will manifest for the comfort, happiness, and independance of its Servants, who have promoted their interest at the utmost of their ability, who have been broiled by the scorching rays of an oriental sun, but who like Coriolanus disdain to shew the wounds they have suffered in their persons, whose zealous offices in their situations, neither the all-pestilential jungle, the want of commerce with their friends and countrymen by a banishment to a distant tract of country, nor an exposure to an uncongenial climate, where at every step death stares one in the face, could relax or diminish.

The providing a public capital from individual fortunes to be reserved for the convenience and enjoyment of a future generation; the curtailing of the general salaries of Civil Servants except to the happy few whose residence is within the porch of Mammon and who enjoy his exuberant favours; this is the best foundation of the best economical measure that has been presented to the eyes of Indian economists. Our noble patrons must see in its fate and resplendent features traces of those Indian golden mines which have so long occupied and pleased their fertile imaginations. Placed on such a

firm and solid foundation, no failure can be expected; their economical measures must succeed, and their visionary dreams are guaranteed to be realized. Those men who shall be so fortunate have the pleasure of imbruing their hands in this immense Lake of tangible laes have no doubt already, from their foresight and prescient knowledge of the summum bonum, provided themselves with the requisite hooks, lines, baits, and with their skilful hands have knitted convenient meshy and reticular fabrics for the new and promising Fishery; of which, contrary to the sound and generally received principles of Political Economy, by a little management and mere mutual understanding, they have been assured of enjoying the entire monopoly. Oh! Prince of Political Economists, could you but raise your reverend head, and behold with those eyes, which death hath in its mercy closed, this egregious violation of your fundamental rules in this professed age of reason, and more especially in this enlightened quarter of the globe, what would be your exclamation!

To fleece the Company of one annual lac or more, if good reasons can be assigned, seems one of the necessary and primary objects; but surely, our Beneficent Masters cannot consider the bargain too hardily driven, (for as to its being truly a sort of bartered measure there cannot be a question.) Their patronage will be nearly augmented a fourth of its present standard. This must be evident to any man who will be at the trouble of making the calculations of the vacancies which will occur in consequence of the existence of this Fund, which must be filled up, but this can only done by the Directors, therefore they will have it in their power of sending out a greater number of men to fill their offices; in short it may not be found wrong to estimate that their increased patronage will amount annually to about the value of two thousand pounds of each Director. However as this must depend on the correctness of the calculation from good materials and the best authenticated facts, a different result may perhaps be obtained; accordingly, the increased amount of patronage may be greater or less.

Equally interested are the Board of Control in the success of the measure; they participate the profits with the Directors. They will be partakers of the augmented patronage, and dispose of it with the same liberal hands. In short, human nature is happily so formed, or the envy that attends men is so great, that few individuals can be found and still fewer societies, who, as soon as independant and capable of enjoying the blessings they have acquired after much fair and severe labour, persevere in reaping those advantages which their situation seems fully to lay open to them. A state has become free after the combined exertions of generations, it is then at that critical point of her existence she becomes a dupe and agrees to become a slave; her independance is troublesome to her, and she finds a subordinate state the most agreeable. A merchant has no sooner procured the necessities of life and a comfortable subsistence, than he becomes the slave of a wife, of dependants, or of the public, or the Prince. After having procured the necessities sufficient for his own wants, he is obliged to labour ever afterwards for the benefit of others. We all know what a wilderness Eden was to Adam, till he found one who could reciprocally partake of the joys, in Eve, the first of women.

The advantages so greatly outweigh the disadvantages as scarcely to deserve to be brought into competition; one of the greatest disadvantages appears to be that the framers of this much-to-be-commended project, have mixed up some other schemes with the scheme of the Fund in the same Pamphlet, which appear to be wholly unconnected with the projected Annuity Fund; if merely the scheme of the Annuity Fund had been singly detailed and displayed, one would more easily have discovered the bearings of it, its brightness is not brought sufficiently into view, its fore ground is considerably obscured by extraneous matter which every true advocate must greatly regret. The small amount the framers have announced it their intention to deduct from the salaries of Civil Servants by compulsion, has, it would seem, been ill-advised, is a great draw-back to the ultimate success of the plan, and has certainly given an apparent lameness to the whole project, which is

pitiable, to say the least of it. More was to be expected after such elaborate cogitations, after several solemn meetings, after the formation of so many well-digested speculations. Nothing less than some strange and unaccounted-for infatuation could have misled our truly noble and generous projectors, guided alone by the most cordial views of humanity, to confine themselves to such an inadequate sum for the objects proposed to be obtained, and so hostile to their enlarged and comprehensive feelings of benevolence, by which alone they are universally allowed to have been actuated. They have been guilty of no small imprudence, (which must act as a great disadvantage,) in confining the benefit to half a dozen individuals; it would have evinced higher wisdom, instead of only allowing half a dozen to share and reap the benefit of the fund, and instead of merely taxing the Service at four per cent. in perpetuity, to have increased the numbers, and to have taxed them at 20 per cent. or at least 15 per cent. perpetually, and the great advantage of this would be that a perpetual tax is more easily borne and less felt than a temporary tax, and would not consequently produce a murmur.

Another disadvantage is the having done things by halves; the benefit afforded will evidently be merely temporary, they cannot be felt as a lasting blessing. The disorder to which this remedy has been applied, will return with redoubled force, and as it has not been overcome, the remedy must be again had recourse to in greater quantity, and the Service must disembody its granaries of useless accumulation; until this is effected, fresh purging and bleeding must be used, and (as it often will happen) abused. However, only one result can be expected from these proceedings, the Patient will be reduced by every trial to amend him, and he will fall into his grave at last for want of stamina and strength, cursing the skill of his imprudent and ignorant Doctors, and his own folly for putting himself in their power to do him evil.

Would it not, I appeal to any member of the Service, to any one of the Committee themselves, be more advisable to solicit a greater per centage on all allowances? but why should they solicit? let them present a requisition to the Court of Directors, who will sanction its being stopped from their Salaries. The road being paved, no obstacle it is to be hoped will obstruct their progress in realizing the charming scheme of universally taxing their own body at 20 per cent. on all issues from the Treasury. Indeed it is worthy of remark the ease with which a measure of this kind, and in short any measure, may obtain the apparent sanction of the whole Service, that is by certain Civil Servants finding themselves in a majority, in Calcutta, Civil Officers in Calcutta only form a very minute proportion of the whole Service as every one perfectly knows, yet the majority thus obtained is considered sufficient for all purposes, and every act of theirs is necessarily considered the united act of the whole Service; without being deligated by the members of the Service, they have usurped the right of disposing of their property, of managing their affairs, and of sacrificing their interests. In the present affair, not one Officer in the Moofussil (as it is called) has been called upon to express his opinion, at least such does not appear from the printed Pamphlet, although I am most willing to acknowledge the many conveniences this summary mode possesses, yet in the present case, I think it would have been more advantageous to the cause to have condescended with due deference to ask the opinion of our Civil Body *en masse*.

However, having procured the sanction of the Court of Directors, let the allowances of every member of the Civil Service be subjected to the above small deduction (for it is small when the expected returns are compared), and when each individual knows that his Salary may be made subject to the necessary stoppages, no man will disobey the wishes of the honourable Court, backed by the majority of the Civil Servants residing at the Presidency. The regular deduction being duly established, let every man retire from the Service after thirty years labour, and shower upon him, *nolens volens*, your golden benefits; for relieving his wants, supply him with a handsome fortune in his native not in this foreign land; and graciously save

the life of a fellow sojourner. But as a grateful man is a *rare avis in terris*, enmity may find a place in his bosom for all these favours. The greatest benefactors have been exposed to the curses and reproaches of mankind. Perhaps, however, after all, the most prominent disadvantage, as represented in the publication before us, or what rather amounts to the greatest disadvantage as showing the inexpediency and consequently superfluity and uselessness of instituting the Fund at all, is, the display which is made of the comparative state of the Civil Service. The honourable calculators of the Treasury and its dependencies have been kind enough to shew us, (for which exposition, every member of it should unite with me in returning the warmest acknowledgements,) that the Service from its commencement to the present era, has never been in the receipt of such great and handsome allowances as within the last few years of its existence; as this point appears to be fully established by the lists presented in the Pamphlet, I consider it a most important fact, and as coming from high authority to be undisputed. It is therefore clear, that less reason for the measure could never exist than at the present period, when the state and condition of the Service is so flourishing. Never did the aggregate salaries of the Civil Service equal the present disbursements on that account, consequently, the necessity for having recourse to this supposed potent specific for the amelioration of a Service whose condition was never better, is unestablished and groundless. In no antecedent period would the Service appear to have received greater remuneration for their labours; in fact the lists produced, really present most astonishing proofs of the rapid strides which of late years have been made to consume the greatest part of the Company's Money under the head of "Civil Allowances." I am therefore led to the conclusion, that the insertion of their lists have been very injudicious, and ought forthwith to be expunged from the Pamphlet.

The above are a few observations on the advantages and disadvantages of the Civil Annuity Fund. It will be evident to every reader of the well-digested Pamphlet alluded to, how much the former exceed the latter, inasmuch that in my opinion there cannot be two opinions on the subject as to the expediency of compelling every member to become a member and a subscriber to the proposed Fund whose object is universal good.

If I might be allowed to express my own individual wishes on the occasion, when only public considerations ought to direct my pen, I should be inclined ardently to desire that it should not take effect for these several years; because, as I am an old worn out Civilian myself, and so pestered with disease that I can hardly attend Church twice a week, I feel quite assured that it will fall to my lot to be first pensioned, my interest being too impotent to preserve me in office; I therefore must confess I have some hankering inclination previously to make a small addition to my present accumulation of coin, and to make up such a sum, as that the present lowness of exchange may not materially reduce the amount I have calculated of arriving in England with, by which receipts and the proposed pension, I should wish to make up the good sum of two Thousand a year. With this I could with pleasure retire to the county of Devonshire, the place of my nativity.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

MATHEW MILAWAY,

Bareilly, Aug. 10, 1822.

High on the Civil List.

Births.

At Karnal, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Captain DUFFIN, 7th Regiment of Light Cavalry, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 8th ultimo, the Lady of the late Lieutenant WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Superintendent of the Cadet Establishment, of a Son.

At Bellary, on the 14th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel CAMPBELL, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, of a Son.

At Quilon, in the house of HENRY SELWAY, Esq. of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, on the 6th ultimo, the Lady of Quarter Master PAULA, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, of a Daughter.

The Sabbath.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

I am sure he is an excellent good Christian, who in a Letter to you from "the Upper-Provinces," dated 29th May, shews me *his reasons* for considering it sinful to play Cricket or be occupied with any species of diversion on the Sabbath, and I would to God there were many more such as he is, really and sincerely devoted to Religion, and diligent observers of all those forms which their pious instructors have taught them to be necessary in their Religion.

I do not find, however, in all the good man's Scripture quotations, any thing to convince me that it is sinful or forbidden to play Cricket, stitch a pair of breeches, or do any other indifferent act on a Sunday; and I do think, as I before observed, that the pious propensity which was no less indulged in former days by Popes, Jesuits, Friars and other interested designing Hypocrites, than it is in the present day by well meaning Enthusiasts, the propensity to tinge with a shade of Sin every the most indifferent act that a man can commit, tends only to multiply sinners and rob men of the real and pure and holy comforts of Religion. This Primitive Christian, to whom I am replying, discovers my profound ignorance of the Gospel, through some printing-office error of a 6 being placed instead of a 4, alluding to a Commandment! and he sets out to instruct me with a beautiful Verse from the divine Poet Isaiah, "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath," &c. which does not in the least apply to the position I laid down, namely, "that it is not criminal by any Law of God, to take any innocent species of bodily exercise or diversion, on the Sabbath day."

I could supply the Primitive Christian with a much more apt quotation from the wisest of all the Scripture writers, to shew that there is "a time for all things, a time to pray and a time to play," and I do verily believe it never was assigned to make a difference between Sunday and Monday in this respect, unless perhaps with that class who are set apart for the duties of the Temple. There is a vast difference between "turning away the foot from the Sabbath," and turning it to some suitable recreation after performing all the duties of the Sabbath. If all men had the leisure which this comfortable Primitive no doubt has, I should conceive it very proper and what might be expected of them to give up one day in the week *entirely* to devotion and religious exercises, I do not mean by *exercises* the reading what are called religious Tracts from morning till night, but simply drawing out into actual practise (no easy task in Bengal) the beautiful soul-exalting theory of wisdom and virtue which his Bible is quite sufficient to teach him, a theory which though known nearly alike to Layman and to Clergy, to Pedlar and to Poet, is practised regularly by the one about as much as by the other. Do not let me be understood as advocating a *departure* from Religious duties, "I was" as much as any primitive Christian, and I hope I ever shall be, "glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord," still more glad could I see every body go their with the heart and motives which took me to it. I would not instruct my children to neglect the Sabbath, and its important duties, neither would I put it into their soft little heads, that it was sin to play marbles or shuttlecock after Divine Service on Sunday. To provide innocent diversion for them, the same as for these grown up children, the poor people, is in my mind aiding the cause of religion and virtue as much as building a sufficient number of Churches for them to pray in. To keep evil thoughts out of the mind is the great art of happiness. The degeneracy of the age has given rise to this art, and until your Legislators and Monarchs of the earth either choose, or are forced to return to a primitive wisdom and simplicity of Government and manners, until the acts of chicanery, subterfuge, and rapacious avarice go out of fashion with men in power, until the unchangeable principles of solid wisdom, "the wisdom which cometh from above," are made the rules of action, with Kings, Priests, and Ministers, it is worse than folly to expect any near approach to perfection, or indeed a right sense of either

Religion or Virtue among the "canaille" or lower classes of the people. All that a good Christian can do in such times is give a good example, to draw and persuade, not to attempt to bully the thoughtless, or disgust them by associating the idea of a Religious disposition with every thing that is gloomy and scornful.

I wish the Primitive Christian could make interest with the Head of our Protestant Church, to obtain a revival and reform of our form of Prayer and Church Service. Their tedious wearisome repetitions were complained of even by our late Pious King George the 3d; and I am sure the badness of the arrangement altogether prevents many from going to Church, and has occasioned hundreds (as they have well nigh occasioned me) to become a Dissenter.

I am, Sir,

A read-coated Sinner,

In the Dekhan, July 21, 1822.

SIMON PURE.

Original.

Lines occasioned by perusal of some speculations, setting forth the probability of England's aiding Turkey to put down the Greeks, and of her declaring against Russia from apprehension for her Indian possessions.

Such is not the war that my country should wage,

The realm of the valiant; the land of the free!

Oh! England, when tyrants 'gainst Liberty rage,

Be they never, O never, supported by thee!

How 'twould tarnish the honors that blazon thy story,

How mark thee for hatred, and banish thy peace;

For ever eclipse the bright sun of thy glory,

Shouldst thou add but one link to the shackles of Greece,

Though the Turks feel the vengeance that Russia intends them,

And she then strive to tear these possessions from thee;

'T were better to shed thy heart's blood to defend them,

Than one drop of the Grecians who fights to be free.

Of late, O my Country! ill councils have blended,

Some stains of reproach with thy history's fame;

Yet they'd seem but as foils, with advantage attended,

Compar'd with the stigma 'twould cast on thy name

Should the nations behold the fair Isle of the Sea,

The bravest and noblest of all Nature's works;

Apostate from principles glorious and free,

To the cause of Oppression, and fanatic Turks!

No! rather Oh! England, declare them thy foes,

In defence of the Greeks be thy banners unfurl'd;

They are Christians, oppress'd, and descendants of those,

Who of yore were the lights and the pride of the world

The glories which learning and science shed o'er thee,

E'en the faith and the hope, which eternally save;

In those regions were cradled, now prostrate before thee,—

Thou canst ne'er join the tyrants, their sons to enslave!

Too long have the cruel barbarians debased,

Of Europe and Asia, the portions most fair;

Too long ancient Greece their dark deeds have disgraced,

And too long their iniquities triumphed there.

But their hour is come! On, Russians!—invade them,

Be it yours to avenge Freedom's violate laws;

Oh! perish the arm that is raised to aid them!

Accurst be the sword that is drawn in their cause!

September 9, 1822.

H.

Deaths.

On the 11th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITE, wife of Captain J. WHITE, of Chittagong, aged 53 years.

At Agra, on the 26th ultimo, MARGARET, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Colonel D. MACLEOD, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 15 days.

At Madras, on the 14th ultimo, EDWARD UNTHOFF, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, in the 25th year of his age.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Geographical.

SKETCH OF THE COUNTRY FROM CUTTACK TO GANJAM.

With a Plate, LXXXI.

The following Sketch having been communicated to us as more recent and more accurate than any Map of the same space hitherto published, it is presented to our Readers to add to the Collection of similar Sketches and District Maps, of which many have before appeared with our pages. As no Memoir accompanied it, we have selected from Hamilton's last Quarto Work, the few paragraphs that more particularly relate to the principal points in the Map, which to those who feel any interest on the subject will probably be acceptable:—

The District of Cuttack (Cate).—The tract of country subordinate to the jurisdiction of Cuttack, is very great, extending in length from the frontiers of the Ganjam district south, to the river Subanreeka north, 180 miles, by an average breadth from the sea inland of 110 miles; but the territory of Cuttack Proper is of much less extent, being principally comprised between the Chilka lake and the river Sollundee, with an undefined boundary to the west. What follows, however, may be considered as applying to the district generally, and in its greatest dimensions, under which point of view it is bounded on the N.E. by Bengal; on the S.W. by the Northern Circars; to the east it has the bay of Bengal; and on the west various petty native states, formerly tributary to the Nagpoor Maharattas. In its geographical position consists the importance of Cuttack, connecting as it does the Bengal-presidency with that of Madras, and thereby placing the whole range of the western side of the bay of Bengal within the control of British government.

The aspect of the country on the sea coast, and to the westward of it for about 20 miles, is low, covered with wood, and totally inundated by the sea at spring tides, and into this extent of swamp and forest, the numerous rivers from the interior discharge their waters through many channels, resembling in fact, although not in shape, the Deltas of Bengal and Egypt. About 20 miles from the shore, the country rises considerably, with a dry and fertile soil; and about 20 miles further inland, it swells into hills, mostly covered with trees, some of a resinous nature, and others valuable for the purposes of cabinet work and dyeing. The wood produced on the sea coast is chiefly the soondry, from which wood oil is extracted, and the janool. The whole of these forests are much infested by wild beasts, especially leopards, which, during the marches of the British troops in 1803, devoured many of the sentinels.

The periodical rains do not commence here so early as in Bengal, and are light in comparison, until September, when the rivers rise and overflow their banks; in November the clouds are dispersed, and the weather serene and settled. The thermometer at any season of the year is seldom below 60°. In February and part of March, dense mists are frequent in the morning, continuing until near noon, and followed by clear evenings and nights. Hot winds prevail in April, May and June, when the summer heats are very oppressive, especially in tents and temporary erections: but this hot season is frequently refreshed by tremendous hurricanes of thunder, lightning, and rain. This district is still but imperfectly explored, but what is known exhibits a great variety of produce and soil. The land on the sea coast is mostly alluvial and soft loam, in some parts sandy. A valuable manufacture of salt is carried on along the whole margin of the bay: further inland, rice of different kinds is raised, with many other varieties of grain, pulse, aromatic roots and spices, dyeing drugs, sugar-cane; and in the hilly tracts, Indian corn, and wheat. These hills contain several kinds of granite, and also a species of schistus from which good slates might be made. In some parts iron is found, and in others gold dust is collected from the beds of the mountain torrents. When the rivers are filled by the periodical rains, many kind of valuable timber, including teak, are floated down; but the forests are singularly deleterious, and can only be explored during the months of April and May, when

the exhalations and consequential forest ague are least noxious. In some spots of these hills, the orange clove is found in great perfection. The banks of the rivers are extremely picturesque; and their waters, as well as those of the adjacent sea, abound with fish. Both the flat country and the hills swarm with every species of game, including many carnivorous and ferocious animals, besides a plentiful assortment of snakes, vermin, and reptiles, with and without stings—innocent and poisonous.

Juggernauth (Jagatnatha).—A celebrated place of Hindoo worship on the sea-coast of Orissa, district of Cuttack, esteemed the most sacred of all their religious establishments. Lat. 19° 49' N. long. 85° 51' E. 47 miles S. by E. from the town of Cuttack in a southerly direction, on the high road from thence to Ganjam. The temple containing the idol is an ill-formed shapeless mass of decayed granite, no way remarkable but as an object of Hindoo veneration, situated about one mile and a half from the shore. The country around is extremely sterile, the town and temple being encompassed by low sand hills. From the sea the temple or pagoda forms an excellent land mark on a coast without any discriminating object for navigators. It is surrounded by a large, populous, filthy, ill built town, called Pooree, inhabited by a bad looking, sickly Hindoo population, composed mostly of the officiating priests, and officers attached to the various departments dependant on the idol. For ten miles in circumference round the temple on the land side, taking the temple for the central point, and the sea shore for the chord, the space enclosed thereby is called the holy land of Juggernauth, its sanctity being esteemed such, as to ensure future beatitude to the Hindoo who dies within its bounds. By Abul Fazel in 1592, this place is described as follows: "In the town of Poorsottem, on the banks of the sea, stands the temple of Jagnauth, near to which are the images of Kishen, his brother, and their sister, made of sandal wood, which are said to be 4000 years old."

The District of Ganjam.—This district occupies the northernmost portion of the five Circars, and has a very extensive line of sea coast. To the north, it borders on the district of Cuttack, which is subordinate to the Bengal presidency; to the south on that of Vizagapatam; to the east it has the bay of Bengal; and on the west a barbarous and unexplored tract of the Orissa province. The interior of this territory is hilly, but not far from the shore there are large and fertile plains, the district being on the whole one of the most productive under the Madras presidency. The climate is also more salubrious than some of the more southern Circars, the land winds being comparatively little felt, but it has notwithstanding occasionally, especially in 1815, experienced the ravages of a pestilential fever, which seemed to be visiting successively every portion of Hindostan.

Ganjam (Ganjam, the depot).—The capital of the preceding district, situated near the sea coast, in the Bay of Bengal, lat. 19° 21' N. long. 85° 10' E. The fort here is a small pentagon on plain ground, strengthened in the native style, yet when properly garrisoned, capable of making a considerable resistance. Sugar and jagary are produced in the neighbourhood, but the country to the north of Ganjam is very low, and under water during the rains. About the middle of 1815, a very destructive fever broke out here, which raged with such violence, that in eight weeks 700 persons died of it, and provisions became very scarce in consequence of all the banyans having fled the place to save themselves. In December of that year, the fever continuing with undiminished violence, the town was nearly deserted, and the distemper spread to the neighbouring villages, in consequence of which the magistrate was authorized to remove the court of justice for a time to Cicacole.—Upton, Bayard, &c.

Chilka Lake.—This lake separates the five Northern Circars towards the sea from the province of Cuttack. In length it may be estimated at 35 miles by 8 the average breadth: it is very shallow, and contains several inhabited islands. This lake seems to have been an operation of the sea on a sandy shore, the elevation of which was but little above the level of the country within the beach. On the N. W. it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, a continuation of that which extends from the Mahanuddy to the

Godavery river, and encloses the Northern Circars towards the interior. The Chilka lake therefore forms a pass on each side into the province of Cuttack, and presents an agreeable diversity of objects—mountains, islands, and forests. From on board ship at a distance from the land it has the appearance of a deep bay, the slip of land which separates it from the sea not being visible. This space, for several miles along the southern and eastern shore, is about a mile broad, and an entire neck of sand. Near Manickpatam the branch of the Chilka is about three-fourths of a mile broad, and difficult to cross when the wind blows strong.—*Rennell, Upton &c.*

Marine Registry Office.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I was not a little amused this morning in perusing the Letter of your Correspondent, signed "AN UNINTERESTED OBSERVER," which I consider to be any thing; but which, he no doubt intended, an answer to, (or which he decidedly asserts it) "the grand defeat of RODMOND."

It will be unnecessary to follow him thro' his Letter, or to attempt the divination of such a preamble of confusion, further than the justification of that "useful" and "meritorious" Institution—the Marine Registry Office. I therefore beg to offer a few remarks, if you think them worthy a place in your valuable columns.

In the first place, the "UNINTERESTED OBSERVER" accuses RODMOND of inconsistency; because he has given his share of applause to this enlightened Government for the liberal manner in which they encourage and support any proposition (from whatever quarter) which may tend to the prosperity of its subjects and the interests of the Commercial Community, but at the same time for presuming to appeal from those measures when no longer found to answer their wise and laudable purposes.—Now, Sir, I think it the duty of every good subject to bring to the notice of its Government any abuses which may have crept into Institutions founded for the benefit of the Public. The Press affording that desirable opportunity, and since the "UNINTERESTED OBSERVER" has sweepingly got rid of the statements of RODMOND's Letter by designating them "mere angry assertion," I shall for his better information apprise him of another of the many facts which present to him an opportunity of convincing himself and many others, if open to conviction.

The Honourable Company's Ship ERNAUD, being in want of seven men to complete her crew, application was made to the Marine Registry Office, twenty five days since, to supply them. That Ship has undergone complete refitment; in the midst of which, orders were issued to prepare the Ship for immediate service;—in such condition, the want of those men were felt, and after ineffectual application and remonstrances for the pitiful number of seven men, that Ship proceeds down the River to-morrow in prosecution of her voyage without them.

RODMOND cannot but feel obliged to the "UNINTERESTED OBSERVER," for his allusion to the DUTCHESS OF ATHOL, India-mao, for he could not I think have brought forward a more unfortunate circumstance against himself;—let us consider the case and his cause of triumph.

It cannot but be remembered, (and that with deep regret by those who are watchful of the interests of the Company, and thereby their own,) the unfortunate occurrence of His Majesty's Ship TOPAZE, and the Chinese, which led to the suspension of Trade and the Company's interest in that quarter for so considerable a period—and when we add to it the failure of the Tea crop in China—the consequences of such disasters must have excited the most painful and serious apprehensions in Leadenhall-street, since which another heavy loss has been sustained by one of the 1,200 Ton Ships, having on her passage from China, grounded on the Sweepara Shoal, where she remained for several days, and was reduced to the necessity of throwing over-board I believe the greater part of her Teas to save the Ship. Now, Mr. Editor, since it is a known fact, that the trade to China, and returns of Tea, form the most lucrative part of the

Company's mercantile speculations, and thereby placing the decided dependance on those returns to meet the greater part of their contingencies,—knowing as above mentioned, the TOPAZE's unfortunate occurrence,—suspension of Trade and intercourse—failure of the Tea crops—and ultimate loss by that said Ship, I presume it will be obvious that the Honourable Court's intentions in sending out so many large Ships this season to China, was not only with a view of retrieving those severe losses, but to meet the demand of the recently paid off Loan.

How far, Sir, the Marine Registry Office has consulted the interests, or furthered the views of their Honourable Masters, I must leave them to reconcile with the detention of the DUTCHESS OF ATHOL—the loss of the spring tides—demurrage of I think £50 per day—loss of the direct, and consequently obliging her to the long, dangerous, and uncertain route by the Eastern passage—lastly, the delay of the much-desired returns.

Since it cannot be denied that Government did, in its known liberality, encourage and support that Office solely in the expectation of the advantages the Public would derive from it—now that its notorious uselessness—its entire incapability of furnishing the crew of a Ship, is known to every one concerned in the Shipping Interests of this Port,—I am induced to believe the Public will think the "UNINTERESTED OBSERVER" has committed a libel on the good sense of Government in supposing or wishing that they should allow the existence of that Office longer than the necessary time of closing its extravagantly expensive accounts,—and abolishing it.

Per ardua liberi,—I am, therefore, Mr. Editor,

Your's Obediently,

Monday, Sept. 9, 1822.

FOU FOUANG,

Medicinal Preparations.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Much as it is to be wished for, yet practically how can the object of your "USEFUL SUGGESTION" be obtained? The number of Medical Men in Calcutta, though numerous as the hours of the day, would not enable the plan to be successful, unless the attacks could be confined to the same number, and to happen in hourly succession, and in the vicinity of the Medical Man's Residence, whose hour it was to be at home.

A list of Medical Officers and their Residences, would be more useful; and advice how to act preparatory to the arrival of the Gentleman sent for, may be thought still more so;—accept this for the present.

The coldness of extremities, attendant on the first attack, should claim instant attention; friction with brandy, in which mustard seed or chillies bruised, have been steeped, may be used, till hot bricks, or bottles of hot water can be obtained to apply to the feet, belly, or chest, (or all of them); bladders half full of hot water are the most convenient vehicles, as they lie close to the part and can be wrapped up in a napkin. At the same time, hot brandy and water, (equal parts), and this repeated, if rejected by the stomach, until retained, Tinct. Opii. (Laudanum), to the amount of 100 or 150 drops, 20 at a time, may be given with the brandy and water. When the stomach is easy, 10 grains of calomel and 2 of opium may be given: this will operate better, if left to itself, than by giving purgatives, which not unfrequently produce relapse.

This is quite enough for the Public to know or do, until assistance arrives, for Doctors differ; but in many cases, this will leave little for them to do.

Ether is sometimes of great service, when the patient has sunk to all appearance irrecoverably, and warm congee and arrow-root may be given with the brandy instead of water.

A good Cholera Medicine is,—Laudanum, an ounce and half, Ether, the same quantity, Brandy, to fill the quart bottle. A wine glass of this, in hot water, arrow root, or congee, will often cure the patient; if not, and it is rejected, a table-spoonful may be repeated at intervals, according to circumstances, until two wine-glasses have been given.

Your obedient Servant,

September 10,

MEDICUS,

Gaol of Calcutta.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

As the letter of "AN ENEMY TO ARBITRARY CUSTOMS" which appeared in the JOURNAL of this day, might lead to disappointments similar to that he mentions, owing, no doubt, to the writer thereof being altogether unacquainted with the subject on which he has so facetiously and so feelingly descanted, you may render a service to those who may have occasion to call at the Calcutta Great Gaol by giving publicity to the REGULATIONS thereof for admitting visitors, which I understand to be, these;—

That all persons visiting there are admitted from and after sunrise until 7 o'clock in the evening, so long as it is daylight till this hour; but as the days become shorter, the doors are closed sooner, and always before it is dark, without any regard being paid to the hour.

These are the regulations ordered by authority for the GAOLER's observance and public convenience, and have long been and still continue to be generally in force, and all those who object to them ought to apply to the authorities to have them altered, rather than make complaints against the Gaoler, as all that can be demanded of him is a strict observance of the regulations.

The situation of a Gaoler is one of great trust and responsibility, and a very large establishment of persons must be kept in constant attendance while the doors are opened for general ingress and egress, which should convince every person that some regulations are indispensably necessary to be observed.

The Gaoler has frequently opened the doors after they have been locked to admit visitors, and perhaps very few if any instances can be adduced of any person of *respectability* who civilly stated a particular wish to be admitted, before 9 o'clock in the evening, or even after that hour if on *very urgent business*, having been refused; but this ought to be considered as an act of civility on the part of the Gaoler, attended with some inconvenience and risk, and he therefore does, as he ought, exercise his own discretion in so doing; nor does it appear that any person has just cause to complain on being refused; *because the Gaoler does, on certain occasions, deviate from strict Regulations, with a desire to accommodate, so long as no infringement on the regulated privileges of others, takes place thereby.*

Incivility, in making a request even to a Gaoler, is not certainly the best way of succeeding; and, if "AN ENEMY TO ARBITRARY CUSTOMS" excepting perhaps such as emanate from himself is not also *An Enemy to common Civility*, he will know in future how to make any application similar to that mentioned in his letter, when it is hoped he will derive all the advantages to which his *respectability* entitles him.

September 10.

A—B—.

P. S.—As we are upon Gaol matters, it may not be quite out of place to advert to the rather singular occurrence of two letters thereon appearing in the JOURNAL on the same day, unless indeed "AN ENEMY" and "A CHRISTIAN" (a rather singular coalition it must be admitted though *not impossible*) have joined their forces to have all things set to right at once.

As relates to the existing laws between Debtor and Creditor, it is most devoutly to be hoped that if ever the observations of "A CHRISTIAN" are seen by the high in authority who can procure a mitigation of their severity, or by Creditors who act legally though harshly by detaining their Debtors in Gaol, that justice, feeling, and humanity will insure them all due consideration. But no person ever heard of a Gaoler being consulted about passing such laws; and yet he must, in so far as his duty is concerned, obey and enforce them. If a Debtor escapes from a Gaol, great responsibility attaches to the Gaoler, and as "A CHRISTIAN's" principal aim appears to be to dissuade every person from discovering a Native Debtor who lately escaped from the Calcutta Gaol after (as is perhaps well known to "A CHRISTIAN" not thirty but) less than two years imprisonment, it may be doubted by some whether the Gaoler has equal cause with the person who has escaped, to consider the writer fairly entitled to his assumed name of "A CHRISTIAN."

A. B.

Rate of Exchange.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I hope "Q IN THE CORNER" will give us some information on the causes which he considers have produced the present unfavorable rate of remittance to England, and on the circumstances which he expects will arise to bring it back to the old rates of 2s. 7d. and 2s. 8s. for a rupee, "where it was before." It would be cheering to me to find that any change which is likely to happen within three or four years will bring about that silver age again;—for I hope by that time to be on my way to England, and if ever I can get my little fortune remitted home at 2s. 5d. even, I will take care how I expose it again to be locked up in India by "the fluctuations of exchange."

Q. says that "Exchanges are the most fluctuating of all commodities," but this I apprehend is only within certain limits. If the intrinsic value of the rupee is about 1s. 10½d. or 1s. 11d., it is pretty evident that the exchange is never likely to fluctuate below this point at its greatest ebb;—and I am desirous to learn from what conjunction of the planets Q. anticipates such arise as 2s. 7d. or 2s. 8d.

As to my "reverie" about the effects of this present state of remittances keeping people in this country, who would otherwise have gone to England, I apprehend that most married people who have a large family begin to find that there is much of reality in the matter;—and as to the consequence in a material increase taking place in our *Creole* population (I use the word in its correct sense), I think any one who reads the Newspapers even for the last week or two must see that Colonization in that way is going on pretty fast.

September 10, 1822.

P.

Groundless Alarms.

CHOLERA MORBUS NOT PREVALENT AMONGST EUROPEANS IN CALCUTTA.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

You will oblige me and every friend of humanity by contradicting a report which has been gaining ground of late, of the Cholera Morbus being prevalent in this metropolis amongst its European inhabitants. From my own experience and observation, and from the inquiries I have made of different Practitioners in this place, I am happy to say such is not the case. In my visits to patients of all ages—of both sexes, rich as well as poor, and in almost every quarter of Calcutta and its suburbs, I have not of late met with a single case of the disease alluded to.

In every family, however, the common question, "*Is not the Cholera raging?*" shows the alarm that begins to prevail, and I think it is the duty of every Practitioner in Calcutta to lend his aid in endeavouring to counteract both publicly and privately the dangerous tendency of such ill founded reports. How many individuals, how many families, who have had cause to mourn the ravages caused by this dreadful disease, might pass their days and nights, in this climate, at present, with something like ease and self-possession, were such alarm not excited. It is well known that many have fallen victims to the dread of being attacked by such an epidemic; and although credulity and ignorance of existing circumstances may cause uneasiness to many, it is but too true that there are those who take a malignant pleasure in telling all they meet that the distemper has re-appeared and is likely to increase. Nothing can be more cruel, nothing more unchristian; and and it would be well if such characters were, in pity to their fellow creatures, and in gratitude to that power, who has hitherto mercifully spared them and their families, from the visitations of such a plague, to endeavour to soothe instead of excite the fears of their fellow mortals.

"Delightful task, to soften human woe,
Tis what the happy to th'unhappy owe!

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, September 10, 1822.

MEDICUS.

Selections.

Saugor Island.—A few days ago we published an Official Statement of the Affairs of the SAUGOR ISLAND SOCIETY. This Document, though it certainly could not be said to represent the Finances of the Society as in a very flourishing condition, nevertheless gave no room for present despair, whilst it afforded fair ground for hope for the future. It would appear that, as is apt to be the case with the funds of all large bodies, the concerns of the Society have not always been managed with due fragility. Much has however lately been done in the way of improvement; the funds in hand are yet far from being exhausted; and now that strict economy has been introduced, and that the duties on the importation into Calcutta of Fire Wood and Charcoal have been either altogether taken off or greatly reduced, the well wishers of this enterprising Establishment may, we think, look forward to more favourable reports of the stability and progress of the undertaking in future years. One supposed great drawback to its success, namely, the exceeding unwholesomeness of the Island, is now known not to exist. It is within our knowledge, that of the Native Establishment employed at Mud Point, consisting of from 350 to 600 men, not one casualty occurred from the commencement of last Cold Season to the beginning of June, when the majority of the workmen were withdrawn for the rainy season. This is a degree of healthiness almost unknown among so large a body of men in any climate or country. The only disorders from which the Settlers suffered were slight bowel complaints and fever, produced by wet weather and easterly winds, all of which readily gave way to medicine. Fresh water was plentiful. The soil was abundantly productive, and in the garden every kind of culinary vegetable grew luxuriantly. Not a single tyger was seen during the season. This was the more surprising, as the workmen at all times went into the adjacent jungles; and on Sundays large parties penetrated sometimes to a great distance, in quest of deer. During these excursions many open spaces, and grass plots, with beautiful scenery had been discovered; as likewise various traces of the Island having been formerly inhabited. We understand that the Society's operations will recommence on a suitable scale as soon as the weather permits. We heartily wish them every success.

Russian Officers.—Our readers will recollect the rumours circulated some time ago of two French or Russian Officers having reached the Punjab, and entered the service of Runjeet Singh; and the important political consequences attached to their supposed mission. We have just learnt some particulars regarding these adventurers, which prove that, whatever may have been the purport of their visit to the Seikh Court, its success has not been flattering. Who or what the two travellers are is not very well known. It is conjectured that they are Russian Officers in the service of Persia, and have come from Tabreez by the route of Kandahar and Cabool. What adds to the probability of this supposition is that they write Persian with ease and elegance. Some Correspondence has, we understand, passed between one of our Political Agents and them, but in all their letters they have studiously concealed their names and designation. Their reception by Runjeet has been at once polite and wary. He assigned to them apartments in Lahore, elephants, horses, servants, and the customary daily allowance. He invited them to a grand review of his troops, and in short heaped civilities on their heads. But he accompanied all this with the unwelcome declaration that they must take their departure within three months. As the object of their visit probably was to secure a permanent footing near the Raja's person, it is likely that this intimation to remove must have proved very unwelcome. We have not learnt if they have yet left the Punjab.

Army Stations.—We have much pleasure in stating that accounts from all the great Army stations represent the Troops to be unusually healthy.—*John Bull.*

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Sept. 10	Eraad	British	D. Jones	Colombo
10	Eleanor	British	C. Tabor	Batavia
10	Portsea	British	E. Worthington	Rangoon
10	Ceres	British	W. B. Pridham	Madras
10	Henry	French	J. Levisnac	Bordeaux
MADRAS.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Aug. 21	Mahomed Shah	British	D. Oliver	Calcutta
21	Mary Anne	British	J. Webster	Calcutta

The ZELIE (F.) arrived off Calcutta yesterday morning.

No communication with the Ships at New Anchorage or Saugor, from the Dawn Boat not being able to proceed to the Ships, in consequence of its blowing a heavy gale from S. E. to S. S. W.

Thermometrical Tables.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkuru.

Sir,

The irregularities in the Thermometrical Tables and appended additions on the prevailing state of general Health or Disease, having chiefly arisen from their including the whole of a month, I would propose, if it meets with your approbation, that in future, their weekly statement should be preferred.

This will answer the double purpose of not fatiguing the general reader, by so long a detail of a subject, which however important to every individual, is necessarily "dry" in itself; and the reference to only a few days immediately preceding will be more acceptable to such as attend to these pursuits, while the facility of remembrance continues.

The notice of passing Diseases, will also be more acceptable, by possessing a stronger immediate influence upon the feelings.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient,

C. P.

THERMOMETER—CALCUTTA—FIRST WEEK OF SEPTEMBER.

Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.

Sept. 1822.	Degs.	Sept. 1822.	Degs.
61 A. M.	86	6 A. M.	88
1 P. M. severe rain		12 M.	91
with thunder and		5 P. M.	90
lightning.		6 P. M. rain.	
3 P. M.	78	11 P. M. rain.	
6 P. M. rain,	77	5 A. M.	78
6 A. M.	78	9 A. M. rain.	
4 P. M.	92	12 M. shower,	80
6 P. M.	90	5 P. M. shower, ..	84
Rain with thun-		6 A. M. rainy,	80
der and lightning		3 P. M. rainy,	84
in the night.		6 A. M.	80
7 A. M.	81	12 M.	94
12 A. M. windy, ..	94	4 P. M.	90
4 P. M. windy, ...	84		

Highest Range, ... 94 | Lowest Range, ... 77

Average, ... 85½

Rain almost daily with occasional thunder and lightning.

MEDICAL REPORT.

The beginning of this month has not been accompanied with much illness: the general proportion has subsided. The prevailing attacks have been chiefly confined to Fever, generally speaking; some varieties of Bowel complaints; and among children a more than usual number have been the subject of convulsion: Many have also suffered from these troublesome companions "Boils."

One dreadful addition remains—that of Cholera, which has re-appeared more generally and proved destructive in many instances, uniformly influenced as it is by the combination of heat and moisture in the weather. Some of the cases have become fatal from neglect of means in the beginning of the attack, when alone the use of Medicine has (in the few exceptions) proved serviceable in this terrible malady.

No rational foundation for hope remaining where many hours are thus lost (from whatever cause,) as in the case alluded to, where from the commencement of the attack at an early hour in the morning, till between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, no Medical aid was solicited.

The superior efficacy of ARIN in this Disease will be noticed in the next week's report.

I have also given Charcoal with effect, in some cases, by exhibiting a tea-spoonful of finely powdered CHARCOAL in as much water as would make it drinkable, and repeating it every quarter of an hour or half an hour, while necessary; and then at larger intervals. It allayed all the symptoms (Vomiting, Purging, and Spasmodic-pains) and also acted two or three times on the Bowels.

Durrumollah, Sept. 7, 1822.

C. P.

Errata.

In yesterday's JOURNAL, in the DESCRIPTION OF DELHI, page 137, column 2, line 20, FOR "Jeh Khann" READ "Teh-khann," line 27, FOR "Terma-Musjid" READ "Jumk Musjid," line 64, FOR "Zeenut-ul-hissab" READ "Zeenut-ul-hissa;" page 138, column 1, line 65, FOR "Bernice" READ "Bernier;" page 139, column 1, line 8, FOR "Kochk-sant" READ "Rookhsut;" page 140, column 1, line 10, FOR "Sat" READ "Lat," line 20, FOR "Suldim Jung" READ "Sulder Jung;" page 141, column 1, line 45, FOR "Sooneekabad" READ "Tuglickabad," column 2, line 4, FOR "Touslick" READ "Tuglick."

